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VOL. XXI NO. 114 BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

ADJOURNMENT MOTION IN COMMONS ON JAIL DELIVERY

Out Of The Gloaming.

President Roosevelt is rather nervous whether the debtor nations meeting at Geneva will vote for a moratorium for themselves. We too have our doubts, but the European nations are so obliging! You never can tell what they will do! They may be even so self-sacrificing as to refuse to pay the debts.

* * * *

In this imperfect world there are many people who are willing to defer payment But their creditors are not so obliging as to offer them a permanent moratorium.

* * * *

Roosevelt, however, has taken a safe stand on this moratorium proposal. He is ready to defy Congressional opposition and take the necessary powers "if results at Geneva are satisfactory." Don't make us laugh!

* * * *

The crisis in the Stock Exchange has taken the gilt off the securities and has left the Bulls sprawling and nervous about the future. The Bears have had a good meal and are still licking their paws.

* * * *

The "Chronicle" was the first in the field to warn speculators not to over-do things. But a prophet is hardly honoured in his own country, and never in Share Bazar!

* * * *

"We hope the Government as a whole will not only take its courage in both hands and defy the reactonaries but further insist upon immediate steps being taken to conciliate and secure the co-operation of Indian opinion, etc."—The "Hindu."

The Editor has taken his courage in both hands—and feet as well—and taken steps to London. Sir Samuel having secured his co-operation ain't going to bother about any more conciliation

* * * *

Saffron Walden Conservatives voted confidence in their member, Mr R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for India, but denounced the White Paper, for which he is officially responsible as potentially injurious to the British Empire. So Butler went home deeply pondering over the meaning of this saffron-hued paradox.

* * * *

Mr. Jinnah urged the necessity of a united front in the fight for freedom. But he proposes to remain with the division in the rear

* * * *

"THE ROT MUST BE STOPPED"

This is the hopeful caption of the Babe's editorial effusion. But it carries on for nearly a full column before it is brought to a standstill by "An Aazing Proposal"

* * * *

All sorts of strange things are happening in the world. From Ceylon we read, under the caption of "A Novel Vehicle" that bullock carts are being fitted with Dunlop Pneumatic Tyres, which as a local organ naively remarks,

"is said to have many advantages over the old type of wooden-wheeled, metal-tyred cart."

* * * *

Many transport contractors, it is added were present at the demonstration and were—though the report does not specifically say so—thrown into transports when the patient bullocks, amazed at the case with which the novel vehicle responded to their efforts, set off down the street at full gallop. The driver, of course, was thrown into the gutter.

* * * *

In these days of depression when expenditure on a car is a problem, who knows but that the pneumatic tyred bullock cart may become a normal feature of our city traffic and we shall see Sahibs and Seths tootling along to office driving their own one bullock "ekkas."

* * * *

"Pestonji, you must get up," whispered his wife in the darkness; "there's a burglar moving about."

Pestonji hastily went to investigate.

"Here, what are you doing?" he asked the intruder.

"Looking for money." was the reply.

"Oh, all right. I'll go back to bed. If you find any, give me a shout, will you?"

HOARE STANDS BY SIMLA EDICT

Reciprocity Plea Does Not Move Him

NO RELEASE OF POLITICALS

Mr. T. Williams Says, Will Raise Issue On Adjournment Motion

LONDON, May 15.

In the House of Commons, at the question time, Mr. T. William suggested the release of all the political prisoners, in view of the suspension of civil disobedience and in order to create a better atmosphere for the new constitution.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that the position of the Government had been stated in the Government of India's communique last week.

Mr. T. Williams asked if no reciprocity could be expected from the Government.

Sir Samuel Hoare said that it was a very general question and repeated that the Communique dealt with the situation fully.

In the course of further supplementary questions Mr. D. Kirkwood suggested that the release would create a nice atmosphere.

Sir Samuel Hoare pointed out that there were many considerations to be taken into account, and said he had nothing more to add to the Communique.

Mr. T. Williams announced his intention to raise the matter on the adjournment at an early date.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare informed Sir Alfred Knox that negotiations regarding Berar were still in progress with the Nizam's Government.

Col. Wedgwood asked for an assurance that no action would be taken without the consent of the people of Berar.

Sir Samuel Hoare replied that he had already answered that question more than once.

He said that he was not yet in a position to make a statement with regard to the retrocession of Bangalore Civil and Military station.

M.L.As' ALLEGATIONS

He informed Mr. David Grenfell that the Government of India had asked the Government of Bengal fully to investigate the Assembly members' allegations of ill-treatment of Congressmen arrested in connection with the recent Congress session.

Mr. Rhys Davis asked whether the sentence of life transportation to which the death sentence on Chakravarti in the Chittagong Supplementary Case was commuted, meant transportation outside the Empire.

Sir Samuel replied in the negative, and said that the transportation had a technical meaning, and as far as he was aware, did not mean transportation outside India.—Reuter

LATEST FROM "PARNAKUTI"

(By PHONE)

(From Our Special Correspondent).

POONA, May 15.

Gandhiji sleeping as soundly as a child of two and three is no possibility of any complication to-night." The above assurance was given to your representative when he enquired about Gandhiji's condition at Parnakuti at 11. It appears Gandhiji who is sleeping in verandah, due to possible rain to-night, was troubled slightly by mosquitoes. Lady Thackersey offered to provide mosquito curtain but Gandhiji, who wanted free movement of air, did not like and, instead, applied kerosine oil to hands in order to turn away mosquitoes.

MEDICAL BOARD

A medical board of eight Doctors including Dr. Erulkar of Bombay is meeting at one in the afternoon at Parnakuti to consider blood and wire urine reports. The Board will again examine Gandhiji and issue bulletin immediately. Dr. Bidhanchandra Roy, ex-Mayor of Calcutta, is reaching Poona within a day or two. It is possible Dr. Ansari may go to Delhi for a day or two after Dr. Roy's arrival. Gandhiji's conscience keeper, Sjt. C. Rajagopalachari is reaching Poona on Wednesday. It is understood Ramdas Gandhi, son of Mahatmaji who is looking after Sabarmati Ashram is given permission by his father to go over to Poona. He will be reaching Parnakuti shortly.

Nothing Doing On' Change

The Servants of Untouchables Society of the "G" Ward organised a procession on Sunday evening when a big Photograph of Mahatmaji was carried through the streets.

Mahatma Going Strong Wit' Fast, Says Ansari

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, May 15.

Dr. Ansari's reply to a query from an important visitor at Parnakuti this evening gives one a fair idea of the actual condition of Mahatmaji's health.

"He is a wonderful man. You can't apply ordinary methods when dealing with him. In view of the fact that he has fasted already days, he ought to get worse; but on the contrary, Gandhiji is getting better."

It is the opinion of the Doctors that Gandhiji has passed the stage of agony due to the pangs of hunger."

The inmates of Paranakuti say that all precautions have been taken to meet any emergency that might arise in regard to his health.

Since this morning Gandhiji began taking both Vichy and water mixed with Sodium Bicarbonate.

NO COMPLICATION

He also stated that nausea, even though in a small degree will be present till the end of the fast. Besides nauseau, there was no other complication. His associates say he has been talking as usual even now without much strain. As he is terribly weak, he is helped to sit up to take water. Sjt. Devadas Gandhi and Sjt. Haralal, the eldest son of the Mahatma, left for Bombay to-day and Sjt. Devadas is returning to-morrow.

Good efforts created by the Vichy water have made the relatives of a prisoner who has gone on understrike to enquire whether the jail authorities would allow water to be given him inside the jail.

NOT RELEASED

Further enquiries made regarding the rumoured release of Dr. Jivraj Mehta go to show that there is no truth in the rumour.

MAHATMA KEEPS FIT

Doctors Consider Health Condition Good

POONA, May 15.

According to Dr. Ansari, who examined Gandhiji this morning, his condition is quite satisfactory and there is no cause for anxiety.

Dr. Ansari is of opinion that the critical and anxious period will commence after the first half of the fast had been completed.

Dr. Khanerkar, blood specialist and the acting Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay, was summoned to-day to examined Gandhiji's blood.

According to Dr. Gharpure, who was also present during the blood examination, the condition of the Mahatma's blood is suite satisfactory, but there is a little acetone in urine, which, he said, is inevit-

(Continued on page 9).

SHAUKAT ALI'S NEW MOVE

Asks Malaviya To Play Emissary Between Simla & Poona

UNITY TALKS LATER

Maulana Makes Efforts For Indo-British Peace

ALLAHABAD, May 15.

Details of the Shaukat Ali-Malaviya conversations last night are strictly confidential, but it is possible to state that though the original object of Mauiana Shaukat Ali's visit was to revive unity negotiations, the situation had so changed by the suspension of the Civil Disobedience movement that the Maulana came more as an apostle of Indo-British peace than of Hindu-Muslim unity.

The Maulana in spite of his admiration for Gandhiji, the man is said to have expressed his inability to appreciate the fast, which he so thinks, has complicated the communal question.

It appears that the Maulana's efforts were to persuade Pandit Malaviya to act as a peace-maker between the Congress and the Viceroy.

The Pandit did not seem quite in agreement with the Maulana's idea, but he may be versuaded after some more discussions on the subject.

As regards unity talks, it appears that discussions will be resumed later, and the Maulana could not say anything, till he had consulted Sheik Abdul Majid.

Pandit Malaviya is still very weak and still unable to undertake a journey.—A.P.

PANIC ON 'CHANGE

BOTTOM DROPS OUT OF SECURITY MARKET

Over Confidence Of Bulls And Well-Organised Bear Raid Brings About Collapse

The bottom fell out of the Securities Market during the week-end. As stated by our Financial Correspondent elsewhere, the crisis which was brought about by over-confident buying of the Bears and intervention by the Banks, aided by other fortuitous developments, was foretold in the "Chronicle" long ago.

As a result of the crisis and the continued nervousness the market will remain closed to-day and the future trend depends slowly on the action taken by the Board.

Mr. R.E.M. Patel, one of the Directors of the Stock Exchange interviewed by a "Chronicle" representative regarding the position of the Securities Market and the panic amongst the Bulls, said:—

"I think, the Bulls were too confident while the prices were rising. It is now a well-known fact, that the Bulls were heavily overbought, and so when slight unloading took place at the top, there were no Bears found to cover their sales. In fact, there were no Bears in evidence then. So the market suffered a drop.

BEARS GRASP OPPORTUNITY.

"This drop was considered by the Bulls as profit-taking and so several Bulls began to buy fresh on every drop to make an average with their higher priced holdings in the pious hope of getting rid of their entire holdings if the market took an upward turn again.

"But these hopes were unfortunately not realised, as by this time certain shrewd operators had already gauged the market very correctly and found out that some of the Bulls were loaded up much beyond their capacity. This tempted them to take an opportunity and sell short heavily.

"They also found that certain Banks had sold heavily for actual delivery coupled with this the new Indian Sterling Loan issued at 4 per cent. gave them a further impetus to sell more heavily.

MARKET DEMORALISED.

"This demoralised the market to a very considerable extent and thus the tired and heavily overloaded Bulls becoming nervous tried to unload with the simultaneous raid by the Bears. This created a panic not known for years in the Security Market."

He added: "I forgot one thing, and that is, as luck would have it, the Bears were favoured by weak Sterling advices from London almost every day.

"Besides that the political situation in Europe also gave cause for anxiety to the Bulls and in fact, it was an additional factor in favour of the lucky Bears. In my opinion, the Bears seemed to be well organised, and their propaganda has also had some favourable effect for themselves. No doubt, it is rather a critical period for the market, but we think we will all try to tide over as much as possible.

WAITING FOR SETTLEMENT.

"The market is closed to-morrow, i.e. Tuesday, for the Settlement, and until it passes off, nothing further can be done.

"Prominent Brokers say that even the Banks consider this drop as over-done.

Asked as to the future, Mr. Patel said. "When Banks say this fall is over-done, well, I can only nod my head and say, yes, it is so, and nothing further."

Our Financial Correspondent's comments on the crisis appear on Page.....

STOCK EXCHANGE CLOSED TO-DAY

The "Bombay Chronicle" understands that at an emergency meeting of the Board of the Bombay Stock Exchange held on Monday evening, it was resolved to keep the market entirely closed to-day. (Tuesday).

No business will be done in securities as well as shares.

MILITARY SCHOOL FOR AFGHANSTAN

PESHAWAR, May 15.

Before a large and distinguished gathering, which included the civil and military officers and members of the diplomatic corps, H.M. King Nadir Shah laid the foundation-stone of a new Military School in Balahissar (Kabul).—A.P.

M. C. C. DISCUSSES BODYLINE BOWLING

Sub Committee Appointed To Report On Matter

(Special Cable)

LONDON, May 15.

The bodyline bowling controversy was discussed by the ordinary committee meeting of M.C.C. at Lords this afternoon in great secrecy for 1-1/2 hour, after which a statement was issued to effect that a sub-committee had been appointed to consider the matter and report. All members of the committee were present, also Warner and Palairet, comanagers of recent Australian tour, but Jardine was not present when the meeting commenced.

LADY WARDLAW MILNE PASSES AWAY

LONDON, May 15.

Lady Wardlaw Milne died in a nursing home to-day following an operation for appendicitis.—Reuter.

(Lady Wardlay Milne was the wife of Mr. J.S. Wardlaw Milne, M.P., who was a member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation.

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G. A. NATESAN & CO.,
Publishers, Madras.

NON-STOP CAR RECORD

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Bruce claim a world record for a seventy-two hour non-stop motor-car run. They covered 2,775 miles at an average speed of 38-1/2 miles per hour. Husband and wife took six hour turns at the wheel, says Reuter's Paris Correspondent.

Romance Of Mata Hari

For Million Francs This Famous Spy Had Offered To "Mesmerise" Crown Prince By Her Beauty

Secrets of the unmasking of one of the most famous spies the world has ever known, the alluring dancer, Mata Hari, can be told to-day, following the death in Cannes of Major G. Ladoux, head of the dread "Deuxieme bureau" of the French secret service, says "The People."

In conjunction with Admiral Sir Reginald Hall, his "opposite number" in the British Secret Service, Major Ladoux tricked Mata Hari and showed her up as one of the most dangerous spies in the whole German espionage system of the Great War.

Through the evidence Major Ladoux collected against her, Mata Hari was brought before a firing-squad.

He first met her in August, 1916, when the beautiful Dutch dancer walked boldly into his office and offered to mesmerise by her beauty and charm the Crown Prince of Germany if the French Government would pay her a million francs.

Ladoux asked what guarantees she could offer of even meeting the Crown Prince.

"I have had him at my feet once," she replied, "and I can do it again!"

Unfortunately for her schemes, Ladoux had received from Sir Reginald Hall a dossier throwing the gravest suspicions on her.

MISSION TO GERMANY.

The Major admitted later that he was unable to decide how sincere Mata Hari was in her desire to work for the Allies, but agreed to send her on a mission to Germany.

As a precaution, he instructed her to go via Spain and England, so that her movements could be watched en route.

Ladoux's parting words were a warning which proved to be a terrible prophecy:

"If you betray us, Mata Hari, the next time that we meet you will be in the dock at a court-martial."

Within a week an intercepted wireless message from the German Embassy at Madrid confirmed Ladoux's suspicions. Two months later she was captured and shot.

WOMAN LIEUTENANT.

Marthe Richard, now Mrs. Crompton, the widow of an Englishman, the most successful French woman spy during the war whose information foiled a German plot for an anti-French rising in Morocco, was one of Ladoux's most precious lieutenants.

After having had a brilliant career, first as Press censor and then as organiser and head of the famous Deuxieme Bureau, which directed the French Secret Service, Captain Ladoux (says Reuter) suddenly found himself in the dock, facing a Paris court-martial.

Just why Ladoux was ever charged remains a mystery, for he was acquitted with flying colours. He was accused, among other things, of having caused the disappearance of a mysterious cryptogram.

CODE DECIPHERED.

The cryptogram had been deciphered by the British Mission in Paris by means of the famous "angle code." It made interesting reading.

"Our conditions all accepted," it ran. "Swag is in absolutely safe place in good German bank in Cincinnati. Ten million dollars for —— and his friends; 10,000,000 for banking account of the two bigwigs.

"The movement is to begin in Paris as soon as Verdun is captured. Bul.... says that Cl.... would do anything to overthrow Bri..... and Po...."

The documents ends: "When all is ready, we will put out the red flag."

"PERHAPS BURNED IT"

What worried the court-martial was that the original of this document had disappeared, only a photograph being extant.

"Perhaps I burned it with other fantastic documents from anonymous sources involving politicians when I was transferred from one service to another," Captain Ladoux explained.

The charges against him were so flimsy that he was unanimously acquitted on both and promoted to the rank of major.

WORLD RAREST FLOWER IS STOLEN

It Was Worth £200 And Police Fear Expert Stole It

Thousands of handbills, rushed through the printing presses within twenty-four hours, are being circulated throughout three counties in an attempt to trace the thief who stole a tiny plant, three or four inches high, from a country clergyman's rockery, says the "Sunday Express."

The plant had one flower, and it was the only one of its kind in the world. It is worth £200.

It belonged to the Rev. J. F. Anderson, of Great Glen, Leicestershire. It was a pure hybrid, discovered by his gardener six years ago and called a globe flower

AN EXPERT?

One morning it had disappeared. "If an expert has stolen it," said Mr. Anderson to a "Sunday Express" representative, 'I don't see how he can sell it in England. The police are watching all shows and sales, and even the appearance of the flower would cause a sensation.

"I am much more afraid that the casual holiday visitor might have seen it from the right of way which passes my garden, and having been attracted by its brilliance and beauty, took it without knowing its real value."

The police fear an expert may have been behind the robbery, and they are watching the ports for any attempt to get the flower to the Continent, where it might be sold in one of the Flemish markets.

BENGAL WEIGHT—LIFTING TITLE

Callaghan Wins Although Competing For First Time

The fourth annual All-Bengal weight-lifting competition organised by the Ramkristopore Bayam Samiti, was won by O. Callaghan of Jamalpur, who lifted a total of 490 pounds in three different lifts equalling the total figure of the All-India champion of this year. He cleared two hands clean and jerk with barbell (200 pounds), two hands snatch with barbell (160 pounds) and one hand clean and jerk with barbell (130 pounds).

There were competitors from many centres outside Calcutta. Callaghan also won the challenge cup for the "10 stone" class and a special trophy for possessing the best physique. Messrs. Sudhir Dass and Amar Dutt were the judges. Callaghan, who is only 22, is an employee of the East Indian Railway, Jamalpur. This was the first time he was competing in a weight-lifting competition.

BARRIE DENOUNCES NAZI VANDALISM

G. B. S. Only Socialist Writer Who Escapes Bonfire Of Books

Mr G. B Shaw seems to be the only modern Socialist writer whose works will escape the public bonfire of books which have been placed on the Index by the Nazis as "anti-national."

Among the authors whose works are to be committed to the flames are:

Karl Marx, Lenin, Lassalle, August Bebel, Mann, Erich Maria Remarque (who wrote "All Quiet on the Western Front"), Lion Feuchatwanger, Artuur Schnitzler, Arnold Zweig and Dr. Hilferding, former Finance Minister.

The writings of eminent historians who do not share the Nazi view of history are also to be destroyed.

Colonel Duesterberg, who opposed Hindenburg and Hitler at the first Presidential election last year, was to-day dismissed from the post of Vice-President of the Steel Helmets, the militant ex-soldiers' organisation. His grandmother was a Jewess.

In a letter to Herr Von Hoesch, the German Ambassador in London, Sir James Barrie, as President of the Society of Authors, protests against the proscription of many German authors.

The Society wishes "to remind those responsible for such proscription that the intellectual life of their country will suffer greatly unless it is secured against the malic of political and racial prejudices and allowed a reasonable freedom of thought and speech."

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NEW YORK QUIET ON SHOWERS IN TEXAS

Cloudy European Political Outlook

RECORD BREAKING CLOTH SALES IN U. S. A.

Confidence In Ultimately Higher Prices

The New York Cotton Markt shows a net rise of 65 points as a result of working of the last week. The weekly range was 79 points, July reaching the highest 8.97 and the lowest 8.18 c.

The market was active with general buying stimulated by the passage of the Farm Relief Bill which met with heavy realising and increased Southern selling but the offerings were well absorbed by broadening speculative interest and continued trade buying.

Record breaking sales of cloth at season's highest prices are reported. Some mills have received wages and it is understood that bookings of many mills will ensure a well maintained production for the next three months.

The general condition of the cotton crop is in a bad shape in Texas owing to drought and West Texas offset the current strength of the market on Saturday. There was some selling on the reaction theory there is exists of feeling of confidence in ultimately higher prices.

Bombay, May 14.

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market declined during the early part on favourable weather but rallied later on covering by shorts. Prices again declined on selling on the reaction theory.

The market opened at a decline of 7 points on reports of showers in West Texas. There was some long liquidation which resulted in a further decline and the lowest level of the day was reached during the first hour when October was 15 points below previous close. At the decline there was heavy short covering which resulted in a rally of 15 points from the lowest level but prices again declined on heavy selling on a reaction theory and the market closed at a net decline of 10 to 15 points. Spot cotton prices declined 15 points at

The New Orleans Cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 13 to 14 points. Spot cotton prces declined 15 points at 8.76c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened steady at a rise of 6 points on reports of unfavourable weather in America. There was speculative Continental and trade buying which was met by scattered hedge selling The market closed at a rise of 5 to 4 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices declined one point at 6.18c.

East Indian Cotton futures closed at a rise of 2 points and Egyptian Cotton deliveries closed 7 to 4 points higher.

The Alexandria Cotton futures market was quiet but steady and closed at a rise of 13 points to a decline of 5 points.

REUTER'S NEW YORK REVIEW.

Market was active. General buying stimulated by the passage of the Farm Bill met heavy realising and increased Southern selling but offerings were well absorbed by broadening speculative interest and continued trade buying. Traders were awaiting indications as to which of the various plans authorized by the Farm Relief Bill would be employed by the Administration in realising their objective for raising commodity prices and increasing purchasing power of farmers. On the whole, the market at present seems to be more impressed by the inflationary provisions than the acreage control, as far as this year's crop is concerned. Ideas at present range around 7 per cent increase in acreage. Continued large business in cotton goods is reported with some Mills advancing wages. It is understood that bookings of many mills will ensure a well maintained production for the next three months.

REALISING ADVISABLE.

Favourable weather, American administration's announcement to the Democratic party that President Roosevelt does not seek immediate authority from Congress to settle War-debts thereby holding no prospect of an immediate moratorium caused heavy realising, states Messrs. Thos. Smith & Co.

Furthermore, Germany's uncompromising attitude at the Disarmament Conference has cast a gloom over the forthcoming economic conference since President Roosevelt has emphasized that without any agreement over this most important question American Congress cannot sympathetically consider the War-debts problem and Herr Hitler's speech on Wednesday is now anxiously awaited.

The Southern farmers' conference held on Saturday was adjourned sine die awaiting the Government's action under the Farm Relief Bill.

In view of the disturbed political situation in Europe and little likelihood of an immediate moratorium over War-debts, together with the speculative over-bought position of the market in cotton as well as dry-goods merely on the inflationary provisions of the Farm Bill rather than any reduction in acreage, we believe temporarily caution is necessary in following the advance especially as the American Government appear to controlling the dollar and are not allowing it to depreciate over 400.

Our Liverpool friends, although they look for higher prices in the long run, continue to advise taking profit around the present level with a view to rebuy on any good setback.

PRIVATE CABLES.

New York July highest	8.95
Lowest	8.80—.15
	(11-21 a.m.)
N.Y. October highest	9.19
Lowest	9.04
	(10-50 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

Their New York Agents cabled as under:—

"Our travelling man wires from Texas: South Texas prolonged drought and hot weather, crop suffering. Crop early in South of San Antonio, further North plant small, slow growth. Central area backward, small area within radius hundred miles of Lallas fair, elsewhere poor. Too hot and dry. Crop in bad shape owing drought and heat."

Their Liverpool Agents cabled as under:—

"Between midnight and daylight light to moderate rainfall in the Western belt. Light rains in West Texas."

New York cables:—U. S. A. Mills consumption for April 471,000 bales (against 494,000 during March 1933, and 367,000 for April 1932, and 509,000 for April 1931).

5-57 p.m. New York:—Developing showers in West Texas offset current strength of market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York: Weekend profit taking absorbed by trade demands. Undertone continues healthy.

New York:

Garside estimate of consumption—April 1933 470,000; March 1933 489,000.

Average consumption per working day—April 1933 21,100; March 1933 19,600.

New York: Trade investment and speculative buying stimulated by passage Farm Relief Inflationary Bill and reports record breaking sales cotton goods at season's highest price.

New York: Market hesitant owing to cloudy European political outlook. Continue bullish long run but technical reaction possible at any time.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

Liverpool:—Large stores America advising customers make purchases before inflation public responding effect likely be cumulative

New York:—Cotton subject profit taking recessions but reflects confidence ultimately higher prices. Market acting tired. Think Market a good buyer on reaction.

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, May 15.

In sympathy with quiet New York advices the local cotton market was expected to open today at Rs. 207 for Broach J-A. delivery but the market opened weak at Rs. 205-4 and declined to Rs. 203-12 on heavy unloading.

It was rumcured that some rain has fallen in Texas where it was urgently needed. The crisis in the local securities market also influenced heavy selling. At the decline shorts were covering and prices rallied to Rs. 204.

Liverpool market opened easy at a decline of 14 points. There was selling by Japanese firms and prices declined to Rs. 201/. this level prices advanced to Rs. 204- on covering but again declined on selling and closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A./M. 196/4
Broach J./A. 201/4
New Broach A./M. 219
Oomra May 188/8
Oomra July 188/8
New Oomra O./J. 796
Bengal May 160
Bengal July 160
New Bengal D./J. 168/8

There was a fairly large mudli business done to-day in Securities around prices nominally fixed by the Board. It is believed that most of the open business will be transferred and the crisis will be averted.

No doubt liquidation by weak holders has improved the technical situation of the market, but there seems to be no justification for any sustained improvement in the near future other than natural reaction.

Advices from Calcutta were easy and 3-1/2 per cent paper was quoted three at Rs. 79/12. On the London Stock Exchange. Indian Sterling Securities opened unchanged on Monday.

As for the long view, there exists only one bullish factor namely large repayments of maturing loans in the coming three months. The slack season in the coming monsoon and contiued exports of Gold will also improve the situation.

However, the European political situation has taken an adverse turn and securities on the London Exchange are slowly but steadily declining. Anticipations of lowering of tariffs are also believed to help several industries and there is more inclination to convert holdings of securities into Industrial invesments.

The market always looks weak near the bottom and particularly a sold-out market is more likely to respond to bullish news and the Government have yet to complete their scheme of conversions. Often it pays to buy when there is no buyer.

However in view of loss of confidence, there will not be any impressive buying resulting in sharp improvements. It remains to be seen whether the distress selling is over. There is no doubt that the favourable terms of the New Sterling Loan have mainly demoralised the market and the Finance Member has to thank himself for the catastrophe.

The share Bazar will remain open for forward business in shares on Tuesday.

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay May 15.	Bales.
Khandesh	193
Central India	375
Barsi-Nugger	733
Hyderabad-Gaorani	212
Berar	581
Central Provinces	237
Dhollera	1,471
Rajputana	146
Broach	511
Compta-Dharwar	607
Westerns-Northerns	112
Persians	70
Egyptians	93
East Africans	620
Cotton Total	5,691
	Cwts.
Wheat	13,327
Linseed	16,138
Rape, Rai & Mustard Seeds	318
Gingellyseed	1,330
Poppyseed	375
Groundnuts	15,300
Castorseed	8,867
Rice	8,469
Myrabollams	2,621
Cottonseed	7,940
Gram	2,657
Joowar	3,195
Maize	19
Barley	262
Bajree	874
	Tons.
Coal	996

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 15.

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 310/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20/ per case.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80/ per ton.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 15

B C RATE—
T T & D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T & D D 1/6 1/32
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 May/Aug
Selling T T 1/6 Sept
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Oct/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
NEW YORK B C RATE
T T 337 nominal
Banks selling T T 335 nominal
Banks buying T T 331 nominal
PARIS
Banks selling D D 645
Banks buying D D 655
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 62 3/4
JAPAN
Banks selling T T 81 1/2 nominal
Banks buying 60 days 77 nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 92 3/4
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 84 1/4
SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 155 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 63
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 107 1/2
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.97 1/2 13th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 13/16 15th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/16 15th instant
London/Paris 85.85 13th instant
London/Belgium 24.35 13th instant
London/Switzerland 17.55 13th instant
London/Italy 65.00 13th instant
London/Berlin 14 42 13th instant
London/Holland 8 42 13th instant
London/Stockholm 19.48 13th instant
London/New York 3.97 13th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-3-3 12th instant £6-3-6 13th instant
Silver London ready 19 12th instant 18 5/8 13th instant
Silver London forward 19 1/16 12th instant; 18 5/8 13th instant
Silver New York ready 34 12th instant; 33.80 13th instant.
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent; 12th instant 9/16 per cent 13th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 12th instant; 3/4 per cent 13th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

Receipts from 1st Sept to 11th May 20,03,937
Same time last season 16,34,327
Exports from 1st Sept to 11th May:
United Kingdom 1932-33 35,212; 1931-32 15,992.
Continent 1932-33 2,32,278; 1931-32 90,041
China 1932-33 65,761; 1931-32 1,70,841
Japan 1932-33 7,92,245; 1931-32 4,02,511
Coast Ports 1932-33 14,162; 1931-32 29,824
U S. A. 1932-33 nil; 1931-32 25.
Total 1932-33 11,39,658; 1931-32 7,08,334
Total exports by Rail, 1st Sept 1932 to 11th May 1933 96,616
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1932 to 11th May 1933 4,73,622
Same period last year 6,46,927
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, dealers and mills in Bombay on 11th May, 1933 9,59,118
Same time last year 7 82,757

KARACHI STATISTICS

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources)

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept 1932 to 3rd May 1933 7,96,623
Total for the corresponding period last season 6,98,051
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1932 to 3rd May 1933 7,11,957
Total for the corresponding period last season 5,65,323

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 15	
Ready silver	56-8-0
Vaishakh	56-8-0
Jeth	56-14-0
Ready gold	30-5-6
Jeth	30-5-0

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY

The monthly meeting of the Society will be held at the Grant Medical College, Library to-morrow Tuesday, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T)

WALL-STREET MARKET

Bombay, May 13.

Messrs. Batliwala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New Yorg Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars.
American Power & Light Common	8
American Power & Light Prefd dol. 6	24
American Forn. Power Common	10 3/4
American Forn Power Gold Debs.	43
American Forn. Power Pref. 7 p.c.	23
Electric Bond Common	23
Electric Bond Prefd dol 5	40
Consolidated Gas	53
Columbia Gas	17 1/4
Pacific Gas & Elec Co.	26
Public Service Co. of N.J.	46
United Corporation	8
American Tel.	105
Western Union Telg.	40 3/4
Cheasapeake & Ohio	35 1/4
Union Pacific R R	87 1/2
Chrysler	19 1/2
General Motors	23 1/2
General Electric	20
American Can	82
Drug. Inc.	48
National Dairy	20
Anaconda Copper Mining	12 3/4
Int. Nickel Common	13 3/4
United Aircraft	28
Sun Life of Canada	325
National City Bank	28 1/4
Guaranty Trust	275
Standard Oil of N. J.	35
Allis Clalmers	14
American Chicle Co.	44
Electric Band 6 p.c. Pref.	43 3/4
Radio Corp	7
Penn R. Road	24 1/4

Market irregular with downward tendency.

Think shares are a good purchase on any further weakness.

INDORE PRODUCE MARKET.

Indore, May 14.

(Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and cotton, raye per mani of 6 mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay pass Rs. 25.
Wheat Malwi Rs. 22—24.
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18—20.
Gram Rs. 16.
Tilseed Rs. 32—40.
Linseed Rs. 19.
Cotton seed Rs. 9|12.
Kappas Malwi Rs. 34.
Kappas Nimadi Rs. 29—32.
Cotton Malwi per Boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 60—62.
Cotton Nimadi per Boja of 4 mds. Bengal Rs. 66—59.
Wheat Flour Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10|12.
Wheat Rawa Maida per bag of 95 srs. Rs. 11|8.
Wheat Ata Maida per bag of 90 srs. Rs. 8.
Wheat Chapad Maida per bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2.
SHARES:—
P. H. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 100—0—42.
Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 100—11—359.
Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 100—8—221.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (ordy) 100—12|8—155.
Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (pref.) 100—7—109.
Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 100—3|8—89.
Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 100—0—10.
Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 100—0—21.
Navayouga Mills Ltd. 50—0—6
Binod Mills Ltd. 100—12|8—123
Bhagarath Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 100—0—8.
Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 7|8—0—18.
Bank of Indore Ltd. 25—0—18
BULLION:—
Gold bar per tola Rs. 31.
Silver Rs. 58.
Tone:—Market strong.

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool: July 280 October 258 January 236

Bombay-Liverpool: Broach A/May 1933 (203) Liverpool May 5.84 Rs. 51½ at Exchange 1/6

Broach J/Aug 208 Liverpool July 5.81 Rs 45½ Exchange 1/6

Broach A/May 1934 226; Liverpool May 1934 5.90 Rs. 30½ at Exchange 1/6

Bombay-New York: Broach J/Aug 208 New York July (8.84 Rs. 39½ at 3.97½ Cross Rate.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1932-33	1931-32
Receipts to date 13-5-33	13000	3000
Receipts Yesterday 13-5-33	13000	300
Exports to date 13-5-33	6848000	7706000
Stock at Ports 12-3-33	4096000	3872000
Stock Interior Towns 12-5-33	12153000	14102000
Stock Liverpool 12-5-33	771000	812000
Visible Supply 12-5-33	8188000	7838000
Quantity in Sight 12-5-33	12143000	14102000
Quantity out of Sight 12-5-33	10769000	11457000

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PANIC IN BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Sequel To Collapse In Price Of 3½ p. c. Paper

Market Closed Down: Meeting Of Board And Its Decision: President's Action Welcomed

(By Our Financial Correspondent).

Bombay, Monday.

The crisis in the gilt-edged securities market was foretold by the "Chronicle" long ago, when the whole market was surcharged with bullish feeling, and saw continued upward tendency.

We were always of the definite opinion that the last rise was purely artificial, engineered by bull operators and could not be sustained long.

The market was bound to come down with a crash and as was predicted by the "Chronicle" the present price-level is a fair and normal one.

WHAT OF THE FUTURE?

The future trend entirely depends on the action now taken by the Board. Great firmness must be shown in handling the situation, otherwise widespread disaster will overtake the Exchange and the public, who patronise it.

There should be no shilly-shallying.

PANIC IN STOCK EXCHANGE.

On the local Stock Exchange, 3-1|2 per cent. paper opened today at Rs. 80|4 and within a short time prices declined to Rs. 79|4.

A state of panic prevailed and with a view to avoid a crisis, the President of the Exchange declared the Exchange will remain closed to-day for trading in Gov-

Under the present rules of the Bombay Stock Exchange, the ernment Securities and shares. President has power to close the Bazaar for trading, in case of an emergency.

HOW IT HAPPENED.

Uncontrolled and extensive speculation in Government Securities resulted in an overbought state and with heavy selling by Calcutta and some local Banks, it became almost impossible to absorb offerings and prices began to give way.

Though the 4 per cent. £12 millions Sterling loan at £97-1|2 was successful and was quoted at a premium, it created a bearish feeling which resulted in heavy unloading and speculative selling.

On Monday the 8th May 3-1 2 per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 86|8, which collapse to-day to Rs. 79|4. Even at this low level there is no offtake and the President of the Exchange lost no time in closing down the market today.

He immediately summoned an urgent meeting of the Board of Directors to devise measures to avoid crisis.

STOPPAGE DECISION.

It is understood that the Board resolved stoppage of fresh forward trading in Securities. The Board advised members to transfer open business as far as possible in 3-1|2 per cent. at about Rs. 80 in 1960|70 loan at Rs. 91|8 and in 1945|55 at Rs. 110.

The Board is again meeting at 5 p.m. to-day to reconsider the situation further.

It is understood that several leading operators think that the decline is overdone and there was even a suggestion to fix daily maximum range as is the case on the New York Stock Exchange.

The action taken by the President is welcomed on all sides and even Banks support it.

The clearing in Government securities will take place on Tuesday and if the situation improves, the Board will allow immediately resumption of forward business.

EX-MANAGING DIRECTOR'S MOVE AGAINST LYALLPUR BANK

Alleges It Had Failed To Pay Matured Fixed Deposits And Pleads For "Wind-Up" Order

LAHORE, May 12 (By Mail.)

That the Punjab Zamindars' Bank, Ltd., Lyallpur, be wound up by the Court because it had not been properly functioning for the last two years and had failed to pay the fixed deposits that had matured was the main contention of an application which was heard at the Lahore High Court by Mr. Justice Bakshi Tek Chand.

The application has been filed by Sardar Gulabsingh of Lyallpur, formerly Managing Director of the Bank.

The petitioner submitted that the Bank which was incorporated under the Companies Act in 1920 with a nominal capital of Rs. ten lakhs divided into ten thousand shares of Rs. 100 each, had not been carrying on the business of advancing money or loans during the last two years and its business had practically come to a standstill. The Company was unable to pay its debts and almost all the fixed deposits which had matured had not been paid by the Bank.

In support of his application the petitioner filed a number of affidavits.

ALLEGED EMBEZZLEMENT.

Counsel for the Bank opposed the application and filed a number of affidavits showing that the applicant who had been the Managing Director of the Bank was found to have flagrantly acted against the interests of the shareholders and the Directors and having ceased to enjoy their confidence was removed from his office. The application was not a "bona fide" one and had been made with a view to damage the institution and to prevent the Directors from prosecuting the applicant for embezzlement and recovery of certain amount. The total amount due from the Bank to its depositors on 25-2-33 was Rs. 99.805-3-7 of which fixed deposits were only Rs. 91.559-11-3 while assets on the bank were 45.3457-12-0. The Bank was thus quite able to pay its liabilities.

His Lordship directed the counsel for the Bank to file certain extracts from the Bank's books on 19th May.

Mr. Ramchandra Manchda Barrister appeared for the Petitioner while the Bank was represented by Mr. Mukund Lal Puri.—A. P.

FIRST WHITE WOMAN AT MECCA

Lady E. Cobbold Who Obtained Hedjaz King's Special Permission Describes Picturesque Scenes Round Kaaba

The first white woman in the world to visit Mecca is Lady Evelyn Cobbold, a sister of the Earl of Dunmore, V.C., who returned to London this week, and gave a description of her pilgrimage writes the London correspondent of "The Pioneer"). Lady Evelyn who speaks fluent Arabic, has a Scottish seat at Achnashellach, Ross-shire.

"I never imagined anything so stupendous or magnificent as the great mosque at Mecca", she said, "The caliphs and sultans have dowered it with the wealth and culture of Islam. When I was there 150,000 Mahomedans were making the pilgrimage."

GATE OF ABRAHAM.

Before she could receive permission to enter the capital of the Hedjaz, Lady Evelyn had interviews with the King of Arabia's ministers, and finally, with King Ibn Saud himself. Then, being permitted to enter Mecca, Lady Evelyn had to go through a three days' quarantine in the desert. Eventually she arrived at the beautiful carved Gate of Abraham, and had to climb steps up and down a parapet which has been built to prevent dogs entering the sacred building. The great mosque has forty doors, all of which are protected by these parapets. Her shoes were removed, and she was told to lift her veil and when she had done so, she found herself in the harem of Mecca, whose pillared cloisters supported an arched roof.

Lady Evelyn explained that during the pilgrimage, the King and his humblest subject wear the same dress. This is an "Ihram", consisting of two towels, one worn round the waist, and the other thrown over the shoulders.

Every woman is dressed in white from head to foot. Cameras are forbidden, as is the killing of every live thing. Thus mosquitos are permitted to breed unhindered.

SCENE IN MOSQUES.

"On entering the mosque," said Lady Evelyn, "I followed the 'Matawaf' (the man who leads the ceremonial) straight to the 'Kaaba', a huge black cube about 40 feet long, 33 feet wide, and 50 feet high. The 'Kaaba' was the temple of Mecca ages before the time of Mohammed, and is, I believe, the oldest thing in the world.

"Then I had to walk round the cube seven times repeating in Arabic ceremonial prayers and salutations all the time. We stopped now and again to put out our hands to Heaven and chant a prayer."

Other ceremonies followed, and Lady Evelyn said the task of walking, climbing step steps, and reciting prayers all the while was almost too much for her. The marble carpet surrounding the 'Kaaba' was baked by the scorching sun and there was no protection for her bare feet.

"King Ibn Saud afterwards gave me permission to do my 'walking' by motor-car. I tried it, but I felt so ashamed of myself that I got out and continued on foot."

Lady Evelyn was away from England for ten weeks, and for three weeks never spoke one word of English. After the pilgrimage she was the guest of one of the King's Ministers and for three days slept on the roof of the house.

BRIDE BURSTS IN TO TEARS IN TIME

Discloses Her Identity To Stranger Husband

TOKIO, (By Mail.)

In the midst of her wedding ceremony, a bride who was being married at the village of Oh, suddenly burst into tears. Sobs came from her bowed head, which was bound in a "watabo-shi" or cotton head-cover.

When the bridegroom sought to console her, she bared her face and revealed herself as a total stranger. She was crying, she explained, because she was being married to the wrong man.

The strange accident occurred at the Naba railway station when the bride got into wrong motor car. She had arrived at Naba by train, expecting to be met and taken to her own wedding by motor car. The right bride had been on the same train but she had been left at the station.

Everyone then went back to the station and the right bridal parties were sorted out.—Reuter

ALFONSO'S ROYAL LIBRARY FOR PUBLIC

Collection Contains Book That Louis Clasped

MADRID, (By Mail.)

"Holy Week", the book which Louis XVI clasped to his hand when he was carried to the guillotine, may soon be fingered by citizens of the Spanish Republic when the Royal Library, once the property of the ex-King Alfonso, is opened to the public. It contains 300,000 printed volumes and 6,000 manuscripts and is the finest collection in the country.

Among its valuable treasures is the Aragon Hour Book, bound in enamelled covers and worth £5,000; the "Durandus" dated 1459; and a Visigoth Text of 1059. Most of the modern books are in English. They consist chiefly of novels and works on art.—Reuter.

Nagpur, May 15.—Seth Poonamchand Ranka although he has no fever since last week, is feeling very weak. He is taking little milk since the 8th inst. in sympathy with Mahatmaji. Doctors have advised for his removal to some cool place.

THEY BEGIN LIFE AGAIN

Ex-Cotton Magnates Who Had Lost All Go "Through The Mill"

The old wartime song, "There's a long, long trail a-winding," which so often inspired the Armies of the Allies, is still being hummed in Lancashire by a new army which is fighting day and night to recapture positions on the bloodless battlefield known as the economic front."

It is the army of ex-cotton magnates—millowners, directors, managers, brokers, and other executive chiefs, who lost everything after the great cotton slump began in 1922.

Some of these men were immensely rich, and had all the luxuries that modern life could offer. The others were, at least, "well-to-do," occupying fine houses, owning motor-cars and, perhaps, employing one or two servants. To-day, however, they are all faced with the other side of the picture, and are going "through the mill" together with a vengeance, says "News of the World."

I have spoken to dozens of them in all parts of Lancashire, and the varied nature of the occupations they are now following is certainly surprising.

One ex-manager from Oldham is supplying boarding-houses with automatic cigarette machines; a cotton salesman, whose face was familiar for years in the Manchester Royal Exchange, has a little confectioner's and baker's shop, and his wife and he manufacture most of the goods they sell.

FROM DIRECTOR TO VENDOR.

Another ex-manager has a "while-you-wait" boot-repairing business, and in the same town a former mill director goes from door-to-door with a house and cart, selling his own garden produce.

Several have become licensees of public-houses, and one, at least, is curing sheep-skins for making chamois leather gloves and dusters.

Three others are running seaside company-houses, and a few are concerned with some form of home-made businesses on their own.

A decidedly pleasing feature that shines through the drama of these men's changed lives is that, no matter what they are doing, they have introduced a new psychology to that job.

As men who have been accustomed to having the best in quality and service, they now regard their customers from that same angle.

Consequently the customers are receiving a more improved, and a more subtle form of attention, in the way of salesmanship.

"It is only when you have been able to command the best that you know how to give the best," was how the ex-cotton salesman from Manchester summed it up.

The half hour I spent in his little shop was a revelation.

Up until two years ago he was dealing in cotton pieces to the extent of thousands of pounds a week, all of which was paid by cheques.

Now he is handling half-pennies and pennies from schoolboys, who visit his premises during the lunch period for sweets.

At other times he is cutting preserved meats, or making up some other grocery order for women customers, whose husbands and sons are still getting a living in the cotton industry.

REVIVING DISAPPEARING BUSINESS.

"When I took this shop over," he told me, "the trade had practically all disappeared. The shelves were almost devoid of stock, and there was nothing to attract the eye and encourage the appetite.

"For my wife and I it meant climbing the ladder of life all over again.

"However, we agreed that there was nothing else for it, and we began to build the business up on the lines that appealed to us when money was plentiful, and we ourselves were the customers.

"That policy is already showing a profit, and, although it is small in comparison with what I was accustomed to in pre-slump days, it is a comforting thought for one starting out in life again instead of retiring.

"But I am only one of thousands in the same boat. A few years ago the membership of the Manchester Cotton Exchange exceeded 14,000. Now it is only 5,000.

"All of us had invested our savings in the industry, and hung on from year to year, expecting that another boom would come. But it didn't and we lost the lot.

"There was no dole for us—nothing. So now it's the 'Long long trial' again; but, after all that is preferable to sitting on the fence."

HOW TO DEAL WITH JUVENILE CRIME

Inhuman To Confine Them With Adult Criminals Says Lahore Judge

LAHORE, May 12 (By Mail.)

Interesting sidelights on the "Problems of Juvenile Crime" from the point of view of the Courts were given this evening by Mr. G. S. Mongia, District and Sessions Judge, Lahore, at a crowded meeting of the Lahore Rotary Club presided over by Khan Bahadur Dr. A. Rahman Director of Public Health, Punjab.

In the course of his address Mr. Mongia pointed out that it was undesirable and obviously detrimental for the best interests of the individual and the community to treat Juvenile Offenders on the same footing as adult criminals. It was most unfair and inhumane that juveniles should be confined with adult criminals who on account of their associations with the underworld and their confirmed evil habits must have a most baneful effect and prevents the reclamation of the raw youthful offenders.

ACT INADEQUATE.

The speaker expressed the opinion that the subject was one which should be dealt with by the Central Legislature rather than by the Provincial as it was desirable that uniform law should prevail throughout the country. He mentioned that that the Reformatory Schools Act passed in 1897 was the only measure enacted by the Central Legislature. He criticised the Act as inadequate as it applies only to boys under the age of 15 years and then only when he offence dealt with was punishable with transportation or imprisonment.

Mr. Mongia advocated the passing of a Children's Act on the lines of the Bombay Act of 1924 which provides for a Special court and special machinery for dealing with child offenders. He appealed to the Rottary Club to interest themselves in the matter.—A P.

BARTERING BELL WITH WHEAT

Historic Relic To Be Returned To Latavia

HELSINGFORS, (By Mail.)

The 13-ton church bell which formerly hung in the Riga cathedral, is to be returned to Latvia by the Soviet authorities. During the last famine period in Latvia the bell was sent to Russia in exchange for wheat. It has lately been kept in a village near Nishnji-Novgorod.

The cost of bringing the bell back to Riga is to be borne by the cathedral's congregation.—Reuter.

OUDH TALUQDARS FOR HARIJAN UP-LIFT

Clean Sweepers' Drains Before Large Crowds

(From A Correspondent).

SHIVEGAM, May 15.

A public meeting of Harijans and Caste Hindus 12th of May in the evening at Townhall the Raja Barkhandi Mahesh Pratapnarain Singh of Shivagarh (G.P.) presiding. The audience was nearly 5000. Raja Sir Rampl Singh, K.C.I.E. Thakur Hanuman Singh, M.L.C., Pandit Hirdaynath Kunzru and all prominent lawyers people were present.

Raja Sir Rampal Singh strongly advocated the removal of untouchability and informed the audience that he personally ceased to believe in that evil touches, Harijans has thrown open his estate temple. He reminded the audience of the terrible ordeal the Mahatma was passing through for the uplift of the Harijans and he appealed to Caste Hindus to come forward bravely and eradicate the evil. Thakur Hanman Singh advocate the removal of untouchability. Pandit Hirdaynath Kunjru spoke for one hour and explained the aims, objects of the Harijan Sevak Sangh and how the Sangh aimed at keeping the Hindu Society from getting disrupted.

PRAYER TO GOD

A resolution was moved by Mr. Shitlasahai: "This meeting of the residents of Raebareli pray to God to protect the Mahatma during the great ordeal that he has undertaken for the uplift the Harijan. This meeting sends love to Mahatma and assures him that Raebareli Hindu will do their best to uplift the Harijans."

Raja Barhand Maheshpratrap Narain Singh was declared Chairman of District Harijan Sevak Sangh. On the 13th morning Pandit Kunzru, Raja Shivagarh, Mr. Sitlashahi, Mr. Harlharnath and other lawyers visited the sweepers quarters, cleaned latrine, drains and dirty spots.

A large crowd witnessed the demonstration. A well was thrown open to Harijans.

BUY GAS MASKS

War Is Coming & To Save Your Life Have Them From Paris Market !

PARIS, (By Mail.)

"Is war coming?" is the scare headline which appears on the advertisement now being circulated by a French Firm for gas masks, sold for 100 frs. (£1-3-0) each and warranted durable. "If you never need one, so much the better. But you may be risking not having time to buy one."

This campaign is justly perturbing the authorities. The general public are writing to the Press to protest, while a Municipal Councillor, M. Levillain, is bringing the matter to the attention of the Prefect of Police. "We need not be ostriches", he told Reuter, "and chemical warfare is always a possibility, but in any case it is for the State to see that any gas masks sold are duly tested and approved. Each one should bear a stamp to the effect that it has been passed by the state." He is prepared to get the matter brought up in Parliament if necessary.

SPRING HATS AND NO GAS MASKS

Meanwhile, there is no foundation for the report that the French people are flocking to buy such masks at the big shops. "I have never heard of the big department stores stocking gas masks", said the Secretary General of the Groupment des Grands Magasins. "Parisiennes are thinking of spring hats rather than gas masks at this season of the year." An enquiry by Reuter at one of the big stores elicited the reply "We know nothing whatever about it."

As far the report that the French Ministry of the Interior had given instructions to the Mayor of an outlying suburb to build huge bomb-proof and gas-proof shelters, it is authoritatively and categorically denied. The Frenchman has been infinitely more interested in the Irish Sweepstake and the Baillie-Stewart courtmartial than in the provision of gas masks for his family.—Reuter.

DIRECT ACTION AGAINST GOD

Chinese Do Not Wait Idly For Rainfall

SHANGHAI, (By Mail.)

When Chinese farmers want rain they do not complain about its lack, but take strenuous action to make the City God of Rain let it fall.

Here are a few of the things they do in times of drought:—

1. Prohibit the slaughtering of pigs, cattle and hens until rain falls.

2. Five hundred old men over the age of 60 must walk from the centre of the city to the temple outside the south gate, kneeling and bowing three times after every three steps they take—every day until rain falls. They are given three hours in which to get to the temple, where they must recite in unison all the known prayers to the God of Rain. Then they must return in the same manner in which they set out.

During a recent drought in one of the provinces it was so long before rain fell that the old men were in a state of utter collapse, and one of them who was over 75, died on the third day of this truly terrible prayer marathan.

(Continued from column 7.)

rits; 132 bundles steel plates; 1800 bundles aspen logs; 100 cases stoves; 192 cases bone glue; 405 drums chemicals; 781 bundles y. m. sheets and circles; 410 bundles copper sheets; 2250 bundles tubes.

From Bremen.—70 cases plywood 1530 cases aspen wood; 200 cases paper; 145 bundles tubes; 100 bags salt; 125 bags barytes; 200 cases slates; 56 cases bolts and nuts; 174 bundles copper sheets; 100 bundles steel; 275 cases beer; 677 cases glassware; 100 cases hinges.

From Antwerp.—180 cases brandy; 50 cases wine; 40 cases sehanapps; 180 bales paper; 700 cases bolts and nuts; 112 drums chemicals; 37 drums whale oil; 610 drums dyes dry; 220 bundles rails 50 bundles pawl pins; 45 bundles steel joists; 80 bundles steel channels; 752 steel plates; 4100 bundles galvd. sheets; 8656 bundles steel hooks; 185 bundles steel bars; 77 bundles tiles; 50 cases skimmond milk; 234 cases starch; 250 bags chicary; 200 bags carawayseed; 30 cases cod liver oil; 870 bags farina; 100 bags dextrine; 100 cases zinc dust; 2110 bundles tubes; 525 bundles window glass; 150 bundles springs.

From Port Said.—150 bags almonds; 286 bags plywood; 25 bls. cotton.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

MAY 15.

Bhutan, Harris, Kobe.
Mirzapore, Smith, Kobe.
Ormara, Liles, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

MAY 16.

Silver villow, Hackell, Calcutta.
Sawokla, Lee, Calcutta.
Birkenfels, Heinken, Karachi.
City of Poona, Olson, Karachi.

LOADING.

MAY 15.

Steamer Goalpara for Rangoon
Steamer Chindwara for Calcutta.

S S Bhutan:—The P and O S N Coy's steamer Bhutan arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Mirzapore:—The P & O S N Coy's steamer Mirzapore, arrived in harbour on Monday from Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Ormara:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Ormara, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta, with a general cargo.

S S Silvervillow.—The Volkart Bros' steamer Silvervillow will sail to-day for Calcutta, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Sawakla:—The L Edwads Ltd. steamer Sawakla, will sail to-day for Calcutta, with same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S City of Poona:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Poona will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo

S S Birkenfels:—The L Edward Ltd. steamer Birkenfels will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general and same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 15.

3 London Maru 4414 Kobe 23-5 O S Kaisha.
4 Bir Kenfels 3851 Karachi, 15/5 L. Edwards Ltd.
6 City of Poona 4766 Liverpool, 16/5 K Nixon & Co.
8 Bhutan 2943 London, 16.5 M M & Co.
9 Mirzapore, 4135, Karachi, NF, M M & Co.
14 Kenya 4646 E & S. Africa 17-5 M M & Co.
15 Tarantia 3098 Liverpool 16-5 Grahams Tdg. Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

3 Barpeta, 1892, P'Gulf 17/5, M M & Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busrah, 18/5 M M & Co.
5 Ormara, 2978, Karachi, 16/5 M M & Co.
7Hankow Maru 2524, Japan 19/5, N Y Kaisha.
8 Sawokla 3889; New York via Calcutta 15-5 L Edwards Ltd.
Calcutta 15/5 L Edwards Ltd.
10/11 Chindwara 3307 NF., M M & Co.
14 Hakodate Maru 3226, Kobe 17/5, N Y Kaisha.

PRINCE'S DOCK

N Victoria Marie, 863, M'Coast 17/5 Merchant S N Co.
F Alavi 2,161, Red Sea Ports, 18/5, T Morrison & Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON.

Muntia 1715 P & O S N Co.
Maloja 2515 P & O S N Co.
Somali 2515 P & O S N Co.

FROM [illegible]

Warfield 20/5. M M & Co

FROM [illegible]

Elysia 2?-5 Graham I Co
Clan Ronald 2015 J F Co.
Clan Macfarlane 28/5 J F Co.
City of Swansea 16/5, K N Co.
City of Worcester 23/5, K N Co.
City of Winnipage 30/5, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Radja 18/5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Werdenfels 28/5, L Edwards, Ltd.
Drachenfels 7/6, L Edwards, Ltd.
Sturmfels 17/6, L Edwards, Ltd

FROM ANTWERP.

Taiwan 19/5 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Lincoln 31/5, F F Campbell and Co
Weirbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
President Vanburan, 18/5, F F Campbell & Co
Yomachichi 8/6 L Edwards Ltd

FROM KOBE

Alipore 31/5 P & O S N Co
Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha
Tokiwa Maru 19/5 N Y Kaisha
Tergutes 30/4, L T Co.
Gingo Maru 30/5. N Y Kaisha
Altai Maru 8/6, O S Kaisha.
Alaska Maru 23/6, O S Kaisha.

FROM SHANGHAI.

Conte Verde 25/5 L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Narkunda 27/5 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Tarea 20/5, M M & Co.
Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.

SAILING DATES OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Bhutan 16/5, P & O S N Co.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Tarantia 17/5 G T Co.

FOR BUSRAH

Barpeta, 17/5 M M & Co
Vasna 18/5, M M & Co.

FOR KOBE

Hankow Maru 19/5, N Y Kaisha
Hakodate Maru 17/5 N Y Kaisha
London Maru 23/5, O S Kaisha

FOR RANGOON

Begum 1215 T M Co.
Goalpara, NF, M M & Co.

FOR DURBNN.

Kenya, 17/5 M M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chindwar, NF, M M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S S Galita 12-5-33.
S S Birkenfels, 12/5/33.
S S Corfu (boats) 12/5/33.
S S Querimba 12/5/33.
S S Sawokla 13/5/33.
S S Victoria Marie 13/5/33.
S S Laxmi 13/5/33.
S S Kalavati 13/5/33.
S S Barpet 13/5/33.
S S Hatarana 13/5/33.
S S London Maru 13/5/33.
S S Bhutan 15/5/33.
S S Vita 15/5/33.
S S Bhadravati 15/5/33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 15.

S S Bhutan for London.—5 cases cotton prints, Cox & Kings Ltd, 3 bales animal skins, S A Noor; & Sons; 31 bales animal skins, D Abraham and Sons; 5 bales animal skins, I.F. Levy.

For Marseilles.—100 bags kajoo kernals, M Bapoo; 29 bales cotton raw, Textile Products Ltd.

S S Tarantia for Liverpool.—71 bales wool raw, M Nissim; 17 bales wool raw, Jeena & Co.; 3 bales bales wool raw, M. R. Shaffi & Co; 5 bales wool raw, M M & Co.; 1 package woollen carpets, Thos. Cook & Sons; 44 bales cotton yarn waste, P Desai & Co.; 2 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Manchester.—30 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co.; 125 bales cotton raw, B Mavji & Co.

For Marseilles:—15 bales cotton fly, G M Vyas & Co.

For Toronto:—4 bales woollen carpets, Cox & Kings Ltd.

S S Birkenfels for Hamburg.—420 bags casin, Amin & Sons.

For Rotterdam.—640 bags linseed oil cakes, A Oomerbhoy.

S S City of Poona for Liverpool.—70 bales cotton thread waste, M Narottamdas & Co.; 28 bales wool raw, R Virchand & Co.; 23 bales wool raw, E Mavji & Co.; 5 bales wool raw, M M & Co. 2800 bags groundnut oil cakes, H A K Oomerbhoy.

For Glasgow.—1400 bags ground nut oil cakes, 1400 bags linseed oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy.

For New York.—29 bales goat skins, S M H Kadarbux.

S S Hankow Maru for Kobe.—105 bales cotton raw, K M Nathoo; 100 bales cotton raw, Bruel & Co. 300 bales cotton raw, Sassoon J David & Co.; 1050 bales cotton raw, N Nagshi & Co.

S S London Maru for Kobe:—125 tons iron scrap, M Jivraj & Co.

For Kobe.—80 tons iron scrap, M B Kaisha: 500 bales cotton raw Bombay Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay, May 15.

S S Ahmedi, Agents, S S N Co., from Tuticorin.—356 bundles oilmates; 36 bags corid husk, 84 boras cotton waste.

From Colombo.—202 hic tea; 888 bags copra; 500 cyld. cocoanut oil; 68 bundles gunnies.

From Alleppey.—200 bags pepper.

From Cochin.—900 bags c. n. oil cakes; 101 coils coir ropes; 1268 coils coir yarn; 100 coils coir fibre; 76 bags dry ginger.

From Calicut.—37 bales cotton; 942 bags cocoanuts; 531 bage copra; 75 bags coir ropes; 145 bags coir yarn; 164 bags coir fibre.

From Badagara:—210 bags cocoanuts; 1593 bags copra.

S S Birkenfels, Agents, L Edwards Ltd., from Hamburg.—500 cases slates; 250 cases iron ware; 420 cases iron wire; 265 cases plywood; 150 cases salt; 160 cases paper; 40 cases globes; 235 cases shoes; 1219 cases clovestems; 111 cases wine; 200 cases lamps; 250 cases slate boards; 157 cases sewing machinery; 60 cases safety fuse; 35 cases camphor; 75 cases slate pencils; 520 cases wire nails, 59 cases agriculture machinery; 100 cases barinels; 600 drums whale oil; 250 cases e'ware; 41 drums m. a. f. oil; 122 drums spi-

(Continued in col. 8).

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh Vad 7. 1989.
Muslim—Moharrum 20. 1352.
Parsi—Adar 12. 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 4m.
Sunset—7h 6m.
Hightide—4-50: 17-42.
Lowtide—10-50: 23-14.
PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter 16th May 6h 20m p.m.; new moon 24th May 3h. 37m p.m. first quarter 1st June 5h. 23m. p.m.
Municipal By-election: A Ward Constituency, Polling. University Convocation Hall.
Improvement Trust meeting: 3-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Ambassador Bill," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Imitation Doctor." Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Payment Deferred." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Purna Bhakta." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hot Pepper" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Luxury Liner." Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END— "Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Sleepless Nights." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Sinhgad." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Rambha-Ranee." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

-30 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.
1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.
1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramophone Records.

INDIAN PROGRAMME

5-00 p.m.—Ladies' Hour. "Women and Untouchability" in Marathi by Mai Varerkar.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m.—News available.
7-00 p.m:—Book Talk. by The Bookman.
7-10 p.m.—A Columbia variety show, sponsored by Messrs. S. Rose & Co. Ltd.
7-.5 p.m.—Cotton. Silver. Gold. Seeds. Wheat Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-10 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening. Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
Classical and Light Music.—Bai Laxmibai of Baroda with Dattaram Parwatkar. Sarangi.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Operatic programme (gramophone records).
7-55 p.m.—Science in the Making. a talk by Mr. Julian Huxley.
8-15 p.m.—Programme by B B C Radio Vaudeville Stars (gramophone records.
8-55 p.m.—Rene Tapponier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—The B B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—New Books. a talk by Mr. R. Ellis Roberts.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

DEATH

DOOBASH—Framroze Ruttanji Doobash. son of Khansaheb Ruttonji Jamshedji Doobash, son-in-law of Khanbahadur Byramji Dorabji Banaji, brother of Jehangir Ruttonji Doobash and father of Hormasji. Ruttonji and Byramji, died of heart failure on Monday at 11 a.m. at his residence, Engineer Building, opposite to Wadia's Fire Temple, Princess Street. The funeral takes place at 8 a.m. on Tuesday morning.

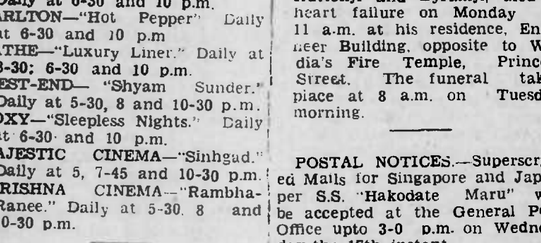
POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Hakodate Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Congella." via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m .on Tuesday the 16th instant instead of 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 15th inst. as previously notified.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. (Ravelin Street. Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga. B.A., will deliver a lecture on the following subjects in English:—

1. "Various opinions regarding the mode of generation of hypnosis or the hypnotic state.
2. "Remarkable instances of cures effected through suggestions in the hypnotic state".

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD:—The Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood writes: The Managing Committee of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood is bringing the list of members up to date. The members are, therefore, requested to intimate at a very early date any change of their address. The yearly reports of the Brotherhood to about a hundred and fifty of the members for the previous year have been returned to us by the D. L. O.

THE CAPITOL TO-NIGHT AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.
Bombay's Leading Talkie House
The Greatest Drama of Shudders and Thrills ever Filmed!


with the "NERO" of "THE SIGN OF THE CROSS"
CHARLES LAUGHTON
Also Non-Stop, Brake-Defying Fun-Fare.
LAUREL and HARDY in "COUNTY HOSPITAL"
OPENING ON FRIDAY
M.-G.-M.'s GREATEST & LAVISH, SPECTACULAR PRODUCTION!
JOHN ETHEL LIONEL BARRYMORE
The Royal Family of America's show world in
RASPUTIN AND THE EMPRESS
13 STIRRING PARTS OF REGAL SPLENDOUR!
Booking is now open. From 9-30 a.m. to 3 p.m.

BIG CATCH OF ILLICIT DRUG

Two Muslims Custodied For Importing Opium

The Excise police arrested on Saturday last two Muslims. who were alleged to be in possession of contraband opium valued at Rs. 1,500—imported from Gwalior State.

The Excise police recived information that Jamaludin alias Gulam Rasool and Talook Amir were travelling from Gwalior to Bombay by the Kathiawar Mail carrying contraband opium. Plain clothed constables were deputed to Bombay Central Station but the men managed to elude the vigilance of the constables sent to effect their arrest.

Inspector Hudson, made inquiries and was able to trace the men to a house in Mohamed Ali Road, the same evening. On examining their luggage, Inspector Hudson is alleged to have found 15 1/4 lbs. of opium concealed in a trunk. Several other houses in Khoja Street were also searched and incriminating articles are alleged to have been found.

The two arrested men were remanded into police custody for a fortnight by the Presidency Magistrate. Third Court, on Monday pending further investigations.

SUIT AGAINST JUMMA MUSJID DIRECTORS

Messrs. Mohile Parekh and Manechlal, Solicitors, write in reference to the suit against the Jumma Masjid Directors reported in our issue of Saturday last that the report so far as their client the 6th defendant Mr Munshi Mahomed Yusuf Dhamankar is concerned is not complete. What happened was that counsel for the 6th defendant pointed out to the court that the appointment of the 6th defendant as Mushavir was not communcated to him and that he had not accepted the same and that he ought not to have been made a party defendant to the suit and he was unnecessarily brought in this litigation. Upon that counsel for the plaintiffs stated that if the 6th defendant undertook not to act upon the resolution in question he would discharge him from the suit and the plaintiffs would pay to the 6th defendant all the costs incurred by him up-to-date. The 6th defendant was not concerned with the cousent order taken between the plaintiffs and the defedants 1 to 5 and on his agreeing not to act upon the resolution in question he was discharged from the suit. the plaintiffs agreeing to pay all the costs incurred by him.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th inst.. and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 18th at 9-0 a.m.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macinness" left Liverpool on the morning of 15th instant.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 14th idem and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

The "Mantua" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 a.m. the same day.

GANDHI SEVA SENA PROPAGANDA-ROUND.

To-day (Tuesday, 16th inst.) the members of the Gandhi Seva Sena will start from Morarji Goculdas Chawl. Sandhurst Road, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on their propaganda-round and go through Khetwadi Main Road, Tribhuvan Road, Lamington Road, via Frere Bridge to Gowalia Tank. where they will disperse after offering prayers for Mahatmaji at the Laxmi Narayan Temple.

BANDRA DINNER:—The annual Aloysian Dinner took place at Bandra on Saturday night at which Mr. B.M. De Souza. President of the Suburban Aloysian Association presided. The occasion kas employed for the distribution of prizes to the winners of the Tennis Tournament of the Mangalorean Catholic Recreation Club.

LATE BACHHUBHAI ALI.

To express regret at the death of Seth Haji Bachhubhai Ali, J. P., a meeting will be held near the Headquarters of the Durgha Moholla Volunteer Corps. at Dongri Nava Bangalpura, on the 18th of May at 9 p.m., under the presidency of the Hon. Sardar Sir Haji Suleman Haji Cassum Mitha.

Mr. A. N. Harrison, the new Agent-General of the B. B. & C. I. Railway.

UNABATED SELLING

Causes Further Fall In Sterling Securities

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

LONDON, May 15.

The London Stock Exchange again ruled easy on continued selling pressure. Three and a half per cent Indian Sterling loan opened unchanged at £79-1/2 and declined by 10 Shilling to £79.

SILVER PRICES

The London Silver Market ruled easy to-day. America and China selling. Speculators bought at the decline and the market closed uncertain as under:—

Spot Silver 18 5/16.
Difference 5/16
Forward 18 1/4
Difference —5/16.

BOMBAY PRICES

Ready Silver	56	8	0
Vaishak	56	8	0
Jeth	56	14	0
Gold Jeth Delivery	30	5	0

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

	New York. May 15.
Previous Closing	3.97 1/4
To-day's Closing	3.95 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

	London. May 15.
Previous Closing	3.96 1/2
To-day's Opening	3.97 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.95 7/8

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.)

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

New York, May 15.	
Previous Closing	8.84
To-day's Opening	8.60
Difference	—.24
To-day's Closing	8.66
Difference	—.18

BROACH EXPECTATION:—

April/May	Rs.	197
July/August	Rs.	202
April/May 1934	Rs.	220

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

JULY.

Liverpool May 15.	
Previous Closing	5.90
To-day's Opening	5.76
Difference	—.14
To-day's Closing	5.71
Difference	—.19

NO RAISINGTY DUTIES DURING TARIFF TRUCE

LONODN, May 15.

Sir Neville Chamberlain informed the House of Commons that the Government would refrain from increasing customs duties during tariff truce apart from applications for tariff increases which had reached the Import Duties Committee before 12th May.—Reuter.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE AT KALBADEVI.

To-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Mandir. Kalbadevi Road, Pt. Durgaprasadji Mishra will deliver a religious discourse on Vedas. All are invited to attend.

PARAGUAY EXPLAINS TO LEAGUE

Bolivia Is Aggressive Party Delegate Says And Demands Investigation

GENEVA, May 15.

Declaration of war by Paraguay against Bolivia was discussed by the special session of the League Council. The Paraguayan Delegate argued that the declaration did not amount to war in conventional sense, as war already existed in consequence of Bolivia's aggression. He invited the Council to appoint a committee of investigation insisting that article 16 of the League Covenant could not be applied to Paraguay, which was ready to accept League's intervention. After reply of Bolivian delegate repudiating responsibility for aggression, the Council adjourned in order to enable the Special Committee to submit proposals.—Reuter.

MUSLIM WOMAN AND HINDU JAILED

Conspiring To Force On Minor Girl Life Of Shame

Judgment was delivered by Mr. I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court, on Monday morning, in the case in which a Hindu and Muslim woman, stood charged with conspiracy to take possession of a minor girl for the purpose of forcing on her a life of shame.

Babulal Musaddilal, accused No. 1 was awarded 15 months' rigorous imprisonment and fine of Rs. 50, or in default further two months' imprisonment while Pyaribai alias Khatija, the woman, was given nine months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 50, or in default further one month's imprisonment.

Mr. H. B. Spencer who conducted the prosecution, stated that an old woman, living in Khetwadi, had two daughters named Ramdevi and Zahi and one son named Pannalal, a bidi-maker.

Two years ago the family got acquainted with accused No. 1 and also with No. 2 who was a prostitute and was living with accused No. 1.

OFFER REJECTED.

Six months ago, accused No. 1 asked the old woman to sell him her daughter Ramdebi. The mother rejected the offer but continued visiting the accused. Accused No. 2 then began giving the the old woman, 'saris' for the use of Ramdevi and some time later accused No. 1 asked Ramdevi to go and stay with him.

Accused No. 1 used to send accused No. 2 to earn money as a prostitute. One day he also sent Ramdevi with her to a Bania customer.

In the meantime Ramdevi's mother, who was searching her daughter, inquired at the accused's place whether Ramdevi was living with them. The accused, however, told her that she was not at their place.

The mother, therefore, lodged a complaint with the police and both the accused were arrested and charged with conspiracy to take possession of Ramdevi, a minor girl, with the intention of forcing on her a life of shame.

JAIL AND FINE.

In delivering judgment, the Magistrate declared that he was convinced that Ramdevi voluntarily went to the accused's place. It was, however, proved that the accused No. 1 and 2 made an offer of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 for the purchase of the girl and when this offer was refused, accused No. 2 tempted the girl with giving her 'saris'.

The accused were, therefore, found guilty under Section 373, and 114 and convicted as above.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY LOST

Bombay Shroff Assn. Deplores Govt. Attitude.

The Bombay Shroff Association have issued the following statement:—

"The Bombay Shroff Association are strongly of opinion that the reply by the Government of India to the declaration of suspending the Civil Disobedience Movement by the acting President of the Congress under the advice of Mahatma Gandhi is totally unsatisfactory from all points of view; and further are of opinion that the golden opportunity to revive trade, industry and commerce of the country has been lost sight of by the Government."

DAVIS CUP MATCHES Perry & Hughes Beat Grotenfelt & Grahn

LONDON, May 15.

At the Queen's Club in Davis Cup, Perry and Hughes beat Grotenfelt and Grahn 6-1, 6-1, 6-3.

England eliminated Finland by three matches to 0.—Reuter.

ERADICATING UN TOUCHABILITY

City Observes Eighth Day Of Mahatma's Fast With Procession And Meeting

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchables Society, a mixed procession, consisting chiefly of Hindus, was taken out on Monday afternoon, in observance of the 8th day of Mahatma Gandhi's historic fast.

The procession started from the Swadeshi Market, Kalbadevi Road, shortly after 5 p. m. About a hundred women, clad in khaddar saris, formed the vanguard of the procession. They were followed by young volunteers and the public. The processionists carried with them placards describing Mahatma Gandhi the Savior of Harijans and glorifying the Great Cause for which he had pledged his precious life.

MEETING

The processionists wended their way through Princess Street, Lohar Chawl, Sheikh Memon Street, Marwadi Bazar, Bhuleshwar and terminated at Hira Baug, C. P. Tank, where a mass meeting was held and speeches were made in connection with Gandhiji's fast.

All along the way the processionists shouted popular slogans like "Bande Matram" and "Gandhiji-ki-Jai"

PARSI CONGRESSMAN JAILED

Declines To Take Part In Court Proceedings.

Charged under section 17 (1) and (2) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act a Parsi Congress worker was to-day sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months and one year, respectively, the sentences to run concurrently, by Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate Third Court.

The accused was arrested on April 30, at Princess Street, and was in remand for the last fifteen days.

Mr. D'Cunha, Police Prosecutor, said that one Tipnis had given the police information that the accused had employed him to distribute the Congress Bulletins.

The accused pleaded he was not connected with Bombay as he was a resident of Thana District he admitted that he was a Congress worker, and, therefore declined to take part in the proceedings.

The Magistrate found him guilty and sentenced him as above.

HUSBAND PROSECUTES WIFE FOR THEFT

High Court Find Dead Magistrate's Judgment Alright

At the High Court Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Broomfield heard the reference made by the Sessions Judge of Ahmednagar in an interesting case.

One Ramkrishen prosecuted his wife Mathurabai and one Ashrukh Bapu Mali on the charge of stealing his ornaments worth Rs. 230. The first class Magistrate of Shivgam who tried the case acquitted both the accused.

MAGISTRATE DIES

Shortly after, the Magistrate suddenly died. It was found that he had not left any written judgment, and there was no order regarding the disposal of the stolen property. So the Sessions Judge referred the case to the High Court.

Their Lordships observed they did not see the necessity, of a re-trial. Disposing of the point left undecided by the deceased Magistrate, their Lordships directed the property to be returned to the persons from whom it was attached

PATHE CINEMA
TO-DAY AT 3-30, 6-30 & 10 P. M.

LUXURY LINER
A B. P. Schulberg Production
Starring
GEORGE BRENT
ZITA JOHANN
VIVIENNE OSBORNE
ALICE WHITE
VERREE TEASDALE

A really excellent production beautifully acted. You will be more than satisfied with this
PARAMOUNT PICTURE
SATURDAY NEXT
ANOTHER PARAMOUNT SUPER
DANCERS IN THE DARK
with
MIRIAM HOPKINS, JACK OAKIE
Book Your Seats Now
TEL. 41561

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1933

NATIONAL UNITY.

The speech delivered by Sir Mahomed Habibullah before the Kerala Muslim Conference deserves more than the passing attention of both Hindus and Muslims. Sir Mahomed has always been known for his independence even when he held high Government offices, and for his intense patriotism. The speech at Calicut does not belie the high opinions held of him. Sir Mahomed advised the virile Moplah community to be on terms of friendship with their Hindu neighbours and he expressed his pleasure that there is no Hindu-Muslim question in Kerala. Such minor matters as music before mosques and cow-slaughter do not trouble them. The President also testified to the uniform kindness with which Hindus had treated the Moplah ever since he set his foot on the Indian soil. Barring the Moplah rebellion the relations between the two communities have been very cordial,—a creditable tribute to both.

EDUCATION AND RELIGION.

The President naturally stressed the importance of education, as the Moplah community is particularly backward educationally. It is hopeless for the Moplahs to look to the Government for any undue favours in such matters, and they must work out their own salvation with the help of their leaders. But whatever happens they cannot neglect education, as the future of the country, not only of the particular community, is entirely dependent on the education of the masses.

Sir Mahomed lays too much, and we think, unnecessary emphasis on the necessity of education being "broad-based on the solid rock of religion." In matters of education, it is better to keep it away from the influences of religion, whether good or bad, it does not much matter. Many of India's ills are due to the mixing of religion with secular affairs. Though the President repeatedly points out the importance of religious tolerance, he will be the first to admit that in practice religious zealots are rarely tolerant of other faiths, however good they may be. Much as Sir Mahomed regrets the religious strife in India at the present day, he cannot help its disappearance if he insists that education should be broad-based on the rock of religion, as he expresses it. "If religion pertains to the spirit, intolerance which only hurts the spirit, can be no part of religion," said Sir Mahomed. But it is very difficult for the average educated man to look at things from that high moral stand-point, and it is safer, therefore, to keep religion apart from education or even politics.

TRIVIAL MATTERS.

We entirely agree with him that most of our energies, which ought to be wholly devoted to national work, are being wasted on minor quarrels—whether music should or should not be allowed before a mosque, or whether a particular Hindu idol should be allowed to be taken in procession by a certain route. These are ridiculously small and trivial matters, but Indians have chosen to raise them to the status of first-rate questions, and made them an artificial bar to national unity and progress.

Sir Mahomed had nothing good to say about the White Paper policy and he entirely agrees with the Secretary of State for India that the safeguards mentioned in it are not mere "paper safeguards," but are intended to be real and very effective. Those who delude themselves into the belief that, after a time both the Government and the people will forget them and live together happily ever after, are doing a great harm both to themselves and the country. But, as long as the country continues to be divided, it is hopeless to look for any change of heart on the part of the Government. The remedy lies in the hands of the people themselves and they must unite on a common platform for a common achievement, and for a common goal. Instead, we are immersed in our petty quarrels, which do good to none.

CAPTIOUS ATTITUDE.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah's captious attitude towards this question is in strange contrast to that of Sir Mahomed Habibullah. It is no use blaming one community or the other. When at a critical stage in the political history of our country, men like Mr. Jinnah think they can usefully and safely give advice to their people from a distance of 6,000 miles, instead of coming to India and working with and persuading them, we can only hope that no one will take them seriously. If Mr. Jinnah has a message to give or a grievance to be redressed, he should come to India and ventilate it in public and settle with the Hindu leaders.

A Glaring Contrast.

The report published by the International Labour Office on Industrial Labour in Japan is of special interest to India in view of the unprecedented competition between the two countries and the loud protests here against Japanese dumping. That Japan, notwithstanding the handicap of distance and transport is able to undersell Indian manufactured goods in the Indian markets is a remarkable phenomenon indeed and presents many instructive lessons both to the Government and the people of India. The report does not deny that the chief factor in favour of Japan at present is a depreciating yen. But it emphasis the point that a depreciated currency is but one factor in Japan's ascendency in export trade and that the other factors, her industrial efficiency in particular, deserve careful notice.

A SOUND VIEW

That is a sound view and it will be well for Indian industrialists not to be content with making appeals to Government for protection against Japanese dumping but to study thoroughly all the industrial conditions in the country and see what features there can be usefully adopted here.

Speaking generally, Japan's remarkable industrial advance is due largely to her wise adaptation of western and modern conditions of production and exchange. And India cannot fail to profit by a careful study of Japan's industrial organisation. The report in question points out that, despite the inevitable antagonism between capital and labour, class interests in Japan have been remarkably subordinated by both parties to the industrial advancement of the country as a whole and that this feature furnishes a marked contrast to the acute conflict of labour and capital here, as evidenced by many recent strikes and lock-outs.

INDIANS MAY LEARN

This picture of class-co-operation in Japan may be rather one-sided and what appears like co-operation may be undue subordination of labour interests to the united and better organised interests of the State and Capital. However in so far as the three interests in Japan co-operate patriotically, for the benefit of the country, Indians may learn a useful lesson from her and learn to pull together for the cause of Swadeshi.

But are the Government of India prepared to do their part with half the zeal the Japanese Government display for their country? That is a question which brings out the most striking difference between Indian and Japanese conditions. Japan is blessed with her own national Government, responsible to the people and thinking of their interests first and foremost. Things are sadly contrary here, where the Government are responsible to alien interests, political and economic.

AND GOVERNMENT TOO

The Japanese Government give enormous subsidies to several industries and highly advantageous credit facilities to traders and generally regulate their currency and financial policies in the interests of national trade. How different the conditions are in India is too well known to be restated here. British Preference, the steady drain of gold from India, and the absence of measures to combat Japanese dumping tell their own tale and it needs no comment. While Indian industrialists may learn much from Japan, the Indian Government can certainly learn more, if they only care to learn.

Press Views

Condemned By All.

Within a few hours of Mahatmaji's appeal came the Government's curt and almost petulent rejoinder. It summarily rejected an offer which anyone with a grain of statesmanship in him would have eagerly accepted and made full use of for the good of the country. The storm of protest which it has raised from all quarters in the country, is enough to show that the Government's action finds no support whatever. Even those who are opposed to Civil Disobedience and are generally supposed to be friendly to the Government, have joined in vigorously condemning it for its precipitancy and lack of judgment.—"Swarajya."

Danger Of Delay.

Already signs of revolt have appeared on the horizon and more than one prominent left-wing Congressman has challenged the leadership of Gandhiji. The delay in releasing political prisoners and enabling them to reconsider the situation will only serve as a strengthening factor in the formation of an irreconcilable group in the Congress, who will be implacably opposed to any political settlement with Britain by constitutional action. The situation is fast getting out of hand, and the Government will be only assisting the process by persisting in its present attitude.—"Hitavada."

The Delegates' Test.

The present action of the Government instead of making for political peace in the country, is calculated to whip up the forces of political discontent and transfer political leadership to those who consider the present programme of the Congress to be unduly timid and weak. It is the imperative duty of the Indian "delegates," who are now in London either in connection with the Parliamentary Committee or in connection with the discussions concerning the Reserve Bank or the Railway Board, to take concerted action in the matter and compel the Government to release the prisoners and restore political peace in India. If the British Government does not listen to their advice in this matter of comparatively lesser importance, they should rest assured that their labours in connection with the larger and more vital questions of Imperial importance will be wholly fruitless.—"Tribune."

Lead If You Can

That is the true realism and one should have expected Mr. Bose to have taken note of this rather than applied his mind, and at this time too, to the one man, who has made India what it is to-day and who has made the demand for Swaraj a living force in the remotest interiors of the land, and who has taught the people inspiration, enthusiasm, sacrifice, discipline and organisation. Mr. Patel, we know too well to take seriously. His talents are of a high order, but they have a knack of shining within the closed doors of a Council or Assembly whose every nook and corner are familiar to him but there they end.—"Searchlight."

Whose Delegates ?

What is to be the correct appellation to be given to the gentlemen who have been invited to attend the meetings of the Committee? There is a great mist covering these estimable gentlemen's work. They can attend the meetings and talk but cannot vote. So it was first decided to call them 'consultees'. But this word did not suit well, neither did it signify the function with which they were to be entrusted. Are they witnesses? But then it would denote that they have no voice in the proceedings. Are they assessors? That smacks of judicial trial. Are they delegates? That sounds well, but whose delegates are they? They represent only themselves and that too perhaps not fully.—"New Orissa."

"BARBARISM AND FRIGHTFULNESS"

In our second leading article yesterday entitled "Barbarism and Frightfulness" the following phrase occurred:—

"Rosenberg..... has already made plans to deprive Russia of a large part of her territory, as by doing so Germany hopes to regain her former position, and what is more, gain support of Russia and Poland in her mad adventure."

The interpolation of the words "of Russia" was due to a printer's error, as the context of the whole sentence clearly shows.

BUILT ON QUICK SANDS

Sad Tale Of Simple Rustics Who Relied On Government's Promise

BY FAIRPLAY

The "Friend of the Poor," whose letter anent the withdrawal of the Salt Concession was published in "the Bombay Chronicle" of the 3rd instant, does not appear to have the fullest information of all the facts in connection with the said withdrawal. I, therefore, need not apologise for relating all the facts relating to this affair in their proper sequence.

Soon after the "Delhi Settlement," some villagers to Kumta Taluka (Dist. Kanara) laid out small salt pans to manufacture salt for the use of their own as well as neighbouring villages. In the first year the pans could not be worked with any profit. When last year the Congress launched the Civil Disobedience programme, these poor villagers doubted if the salt concessions were in force or not. Just then, the local authorities of Kanara issued a general notice and proclaimed that the salt concessions were not withdrawn by the Government and that they were in full force.

BAULKED BY MONSOON

Encouraged by this assurance, the simple villagers went on investing money and labour on their tiny salt pans unsuspecting that they were building upon quicksand. Unfortunately, the monsoon set in last year three weeks in advance and the poor salt manufacturers were unable to enjoy the fruits of their labor and investment.

As usual they began the annual repairs this year some time in November last and continued the operations till the end of March. About the middle of April, salt began to be collected. Scarcely was the salt collected for a week or so, when to the utter amazement of these poor manufacturers, the District Deputy Collector, S.D., notified to the public on 26-4-1933, that the Bombay Government had passed orders on 16-3-1933 withdrawing the salt concessions from 31 villages in the north of Kumta Taluka, and that the manufacture of salt or collection of natural salt should be forthwith stopped under the fear of penalty.

CAME AS A SHOCK

This notice came as a shock to the poor villagers who had invested a great part of their small capital and expended incalculable sweated labour, depending upon the assurances of the Government referred to above.

As "The Friend of the Poor", says in his letter, it would have been graceful on the part of the Government if they had given notice of their intention in advance, so that the poor manufacturers would have refrained from expending any more money and labour on these salt pans. But the order came like a bolt from the blue when the harvest had begun to be reaped, after all the labour and exertions.

ANSWER TO APPEAL

It has been a problem to us why the order of the Bombay Government, dated the 16th March 1933, remained unpublished for full six weeks, and why the concessions have been withdrawn only from the 31 villages of Kumta Taluka.

Although I made searching enquiries I have not been able to detect any offence on the part of the 31 villages to induce the Government to take such a graceless step against them. It seems the officials have allowed themselves to be egged on by some interested self-seekers among the old salt manufacturers of Sanikatta, who, perhaps have unscrupulously misrepresented the matters to the Bombay Government. Whatever it may be, the Government should consider the consequences of their action before it was too late.

(Continued on next page).

Frankly Speaking

NAZIS NOT WANTED.

A few days ago there was news that Austria too was trying to go Fascist, Hitler's example being very infectious.

But there was a big fly in the ointment and the Socialist mayor of Vienna threatened to meet force with force, if the slightest attempt were made to bring the Nazi cult into Austria.

Hitler should not be surprised if there are countries that do not care for his cult of the bludgeon and castor oil and express themselves about it freely.

The arrest of 200 budding Nazis in Vienna is the best thing that Austria could have done in the circumstances, to nip in the bud any attempt to foist Nazi-ism on Australia.

There is evidently no strength behind the Fascist movement in Vienna, as the need for measures to protect Hitler's envoy indicates.

VON PAPEN DEFIANT.

Vice-Chancellor von Papen's speech, breathing defiance of Great Britain's and the League of Nations' generally, is not likely to improve the situation in Europe, particularly in regard to the Disarmament Conference deadlock.

The German attitude during the last few months has not only caused suspicion and resentment against her, but world opinion is definitely ranged against her, not only for her campaign against the Jews, but general methods of frightfullness.

Von Papon thinks he can kill pacifism by killing the persons who are imbued with that spirit. But that is a mistake of the first magnitude, for nowhere in the world have great movements either been stifled or killed by mere killing.

Whatever Germany may say in extenuation of her Nazi atrocities, something more is required to convince the world that the present rulers of Germany are not imbued with the traditional spirit of Prussian Junkerism of which we heard so much before and during the war.

MISCHIEVOUS LEAD.

While earnest attempts are being made in the Panjab to solve the communal problem, Raja Narendranath is hindering rather than helping those attempts by his irritating presidential speech at the Panjab, Frontier and Sind Hindu Conference at Multan.

He is reported to have said: "Let the Muslims realise what it is to allow a majority Community to come through separate electorates. Then Muslims all over the country will join hands with Hindus in demanding joint electorates."

It is madness to expect to be able to frighten Muslims into imploring for joint electorates.

On the contrary, the more any self-respecting minority community is alinated, the fewer and more remote are the prospects of its accepting joint electorates.

MILLOWNERS AND SWADESHI.

It is distressing to note that mill after mill is being closed down in various parts of the country.

The reason in each case is the steady accumulation of stocks, which in its turn is largely due to lack of adequate protection against Japan and Britain.

Appeals to Government to remedy this primary cause of distress have so far gone in vain but it should be possible for the people to promote the exclusive use of Swadeshi cloth in a more vigorous manner than they have been doing for some months past.

Congress workers who are now free from other exacting responsibilities cannot do better than work for Swadeshi as well as the removal of Untouchability.

The millowners, too, must do their part in this matter. Since they profit most from the people's sacrifices they should help Swadeshi propaganda actively and generously.

MAGISTERIAL PRESUMPTION.

According to a contemporary, the Collector of Surat has written to the President of the Surat Municipality "strongly condemning" the criticism by some of the members of the Honorary Magistrates for their leniency in Municipal cases.

The Collector has also asked to be furnished with the names of the members who had "passed such remarks and criticism."

We are afraid this Collector takes too much upon himself. If he believes that members of a municipality cannot criticise the conduct of Honorary Magistrates, he is grossly mistaken.

It is not only in Surat that they are criticised publicly, but wherever there is any healthy public life, it is the same.

If the President of the Surat Municipality has any backbone he will tell the Collector to mind his own business and not to interfere in matters with which he has no concern.

Readers' Views

WHAT HAVE THE DOCTORS DONE?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Going carefully through "A Correspondent's" reply to his critics which appeared in your issue of the 11th instant it is evident that the writer is a Medical man and hence it is quite natural that he should agitate in the matter to cover his weakness in practice.

I do not presume to take up the cudgels on behalf of his other critics, but when he states in replying to me that I may not be "aware how easily neurotic and hysterical men deceive themselves and others and how easily they are influenced by auto suggestion" I assure him that I am throughly aware of the mental condition of such patients as he seems to have described rightly.

But let me put it to him and affirm that in this matter in the treatment of such simple cases as he boasts, his entire medical fraternity has miserably failed, and that is one of the many reasons why people are willing to listen to and follow, and at times put themselves under the treatment of "Faith Healers" whereas what happens to a victim who approaches the medical professional is that he is skinned alive in these hard days and much is made out of practically no illness, while the poor patient is forced to consume bottles after bottles of medicine which may contain nothing but "aquapura" with an occasional dash of quinine or something dubious.

He states, "what we Doctors demand from all miracle healers is to cure a recognised advanced organic disease such as cancer tuberculosis etc." But are we laymen not entitled to demand from the cedical profession that the "initial stages" of "recognised advanced organic disease such as cancer or tuberculsis" be properly brought under their control first of all?

What have they done in this direction? On the contrary one hears of ever-increasing new names of diseases of fevers and illness every day.

He must be aware of the crusade that is now going on in America against his medical profession. How vaccination injection and potent medicines, unnecessary surgical operations and a host of other treatments are exposed there, and worst of all the professional secrecy that is observed strictly by this fraternity when a patient succumbs to one or other of unskilful treatments at their hands?

To the medical profession of our time one can hardly give any other name but of sublime devotees of Nemesis and when they find that one from outside their fraternity claims to cure by sight, faith and touch, and all without taking any money or hope thereof, how they all combine their forces and screech under the guise of Science and Civilisation?—Your etc.

ARDESHER EDLLJI BENGALI.

MUNICIPAL MAGISTRATE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Thanks to the publicity given in your esteemed paper, to the illegal practice of retailing adulterated butter under the guise of pure butter, I now notice a more active and vigorous vigilance being adopted by the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality.

The Butter Makers' Association must now take the opportunity to impress on the Executive Health Officer, the urgent necessity to amend the Act so as to give him a freer hand to deal with those Restaurants and retailers who persist in selling adulterated butter to the public. There is no doubt, that Mr. Horniman's article "Poisoning the Public for Profit" has awakened the Department rigorously to persue a policy of stringent measures against those who are now openly defying the Department by either manufacturing or retailing for sale adulterated butter or ghee. But as the Executive Health Officer has said that it is the apathy of Magistrates that is the root cause of the trouble, something must be done to remedy this unsatisfactory state of affairs.

The appointment of a Municipal Magistrate, is certainly the best course to adopt if the Health Department is to function more effectively in the City. Why cannot this be done? Surely our Municipality could afford at least one Municipal Magistrate This would solve the whole trouble. The Association should take this matter up immediately and I am confident they will be backed up by the public.

Thanking you to kindly give publicity to this letter as it is high time something was done.—Yours, etc.,

"ONE WHO HAS TO SUFFER."

Bombay, May 15.

NEW BLOOD WANTED.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The annual meeting of the general body of the Bombay South Indian Co-operative Credit Society to elect the President and Committee members for the ensuing year will be held shortly.

Canvassing for the re-election of all the existing office-bearers is in progress. The President who has had several years' spell of enjoyment of the office is understood to be actively canvassing in his own interest and others are looking after their interests too.

There is a strong feeling that a change has now become desirable, that the present occupant of the Presidential office should give place to a younger man and all the office-bearers be replaced by new men who can better appreciate the sufferings and needs of indigent members of the community.

In these days of unemployment, too, it is surely anomalous that a gentleman who is already in a good job, should want to annex the small stipend attached to the secretaryship of the Society and devote but a few hours in a week in his off-time to augment his income. It would be better that the work be given to one of the many unemployed but competent and trustworthy young men in the community.

I hope, members of the general body will ponder and consider over the necessity of these changes. I enclose my card.—Yours, etc.,

SOUTH INDIAN.

Matunga, May 15.

ILLOGICAL POSTAL RULES

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—H. N.'s letter in your issue of the 13th inst., prompts me to bring to light another Postal Rule which does not seem to have much logic in it.

I am a Post Box holder with my office and residential address registered in the Bombay G.P.O. I have given permanent instructions to the G. P. O. to redirect to my office all registered articles, money orders and V. P. articles received to my Post Box address.

Some time ago, a V. P. article was sent to my Post Box address from ELLORE. The G P. O. without caring to deliver it to me, in spite of their having any address, sent it back to the office of despatch for complete address, relying on the rule that the "Post Box is intended only for un-registered correspondence." The sender was surprised to see the action of the Bombay G. P. O. He, however, sent the article back to my office address. Consequently a delay of ten days occured before I received the articles.

When I complained to the G. P. O, the Presidency Post Master was kind enough to inform me that the article in question, which was addressed to a Post Box number should not have been accepted at the office of despatch as there was no complete address and that the official who accepted it was being dealt with. I pointed out to the Presidency Post Master that once the article was accepted for despatch it was the moral duty of the G. P. O. to have it delivered to me, especially because my full address was registered in the P. P. M's Office—Yours etc.,

K. MAHADEVAN.

Bombay Tramways, May 15.

THE TROUBLE WITH INDIA.

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Mr. B. D Pudumjee seems to be a "God-father" to all the "Miracle Healers", "Divine Teachers and "Souls Incar- etc., etc.

Some years back we read a lot of "hot air" about Meher Baba and now this "What-you-may-call-it" from the Devil knows where!

Meher Baba was exposed by Col Irani and later his chief supporter and aide-de-champ showed him up in his true colours! Mr. Padumji was equally enthusiastic about that freak and he is equally so about his "new discovery" consequently the less said the better!

The trouble with India is that she is too much steeped in mysticism and this mysticism has slowly taken on the air of scientific truth. This sort of fraud is not peculiar to common or garden mysticism but the other sort of mysticism known popularly as "Religion"—Yours, etc.,

D. R. D. WADIA.

Rationalist Association of India.

IMPROVE RAILWAY SYSTEM & ENCOURAGE SUGAR INDUSTRY

Mr. Dahanukar Makes Strong Case For Easier Means Of Communication In Maharashtra

Mr M. L. Dahanuka in his address at the second Quarterly General meeting of the Maharashtra Chamber held on Monday said that the question of road and rail competition is now before the public for the last few years and in view of the publication some time back of the Report on this subject by the investigating Officers of the Giverniment and the facts revealed therein as also of the recent Conference at Simla, it has rightly assumed importance. The question of road and rail competition has come into prominance in almost all countries to-day.

DROP IN RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

It need not be said that the earnings of railways have lately shown a fall and the question is rightly exercising the mind of Government as well as legislators and other men interested in public question. Riughly speaking nearly half if the railway mileage in India runs parallel to the metalled roads which have been there since before the time of the railways and on several sections of this motor-bus services are operating. The competition from the services is being particularly severely felt by the light railways although other lines too are not immune from it.

The railways are at present losing something in the neighbourhood of 1.9 crores of rupees or slightly under 2 per cent., of their gross earnings in normal years, which can be put at about 100 crores in round figures. Motor bus services are competing with railways so far in respect of passenger traffic mainly, as the use of motor transport for carrying goods has not yet developed to any very great or appreciable extent.

WHERE BUS SERVICE SCORES.

Railways may be possibly suffering on account of frequent checking and weighing of luggage of passengers and uncivil treatment to travelling public by lower subordinate officials. A passenger travelling by motor bus does not experience any of these things and he finds it convenient too as he is able to travel any time of the day and not unoften right from his home to the destination, as buses run any hour of the day unlike the railway trains which have to start from and arrive at places at scheduled hours and this has an appeal for the traveller.

DECCAN CANALS.

If real and permanent financial improvement of the Deccan Canals, on which Government have spent several crores of rupees, is to come about, it can only be, if Sugar Industry develops and becomes established in this area. To my mind, there is a real difficulty in the way of this development so long as there is no easy means of transport in this part.

A railway seems to be the only satisfactory solution of this question of transport facilities and I would press for an early construction of same. A cheaply constructed railway should prove paying as an export of about 30,000 tons of sugar and an import of about 20,000 tons of oil-cake, sulphate and other fertilisers together with passenger and other goods traffic that may develop, all these will virtually be there. Government should arrange for early construction of Pandharpur-Lonand railway and extend the Dhond-Baramati line to Akluj via Bavda and Kalamb.

ENCOURAGE SUGAR INDUSTRY.

Now that sugar industry in this country is protected and sugar factories are being put up Government ought to take this opportunity to supply the much-needed means of communication in this area to encourage the development of the industry, which will prove a salvation to the canals, which are at present bringing in a poor return.

In view of the heavy fall in prices of 'gur' it will also be fair and reasonable to expect that Government do reduce the canal water rates. I believe Government will later on be well compensated for the apparent loss thus resulting. This question is of particular interest to Maharashtra as it affects three of its important districts, namely Poona, Sholapur and Satara.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

I should take this opportunity to emphasise once again the need for India's spokesmen at the World Economic Conference to be cautious in their attitude, as I am afraid, it will not be possible for an industrially backward country like India to agree to any scheme of a general lowering down of tariffs. It is to be noted that this proposal is coming from the industrially advanced countries of the West, which find themselves in a difficult situation to-day, as a consequence of the last European War! My regret is that, we are not in a position to give these distressed countries any helping hand, as we ourselves are no better. India needs rapid development of her industries and it cannot come about unless she has recourse to tariffs to protect them against non-Indian enterprise backed by vast capital resources, technical knowledge and accumulated experience.

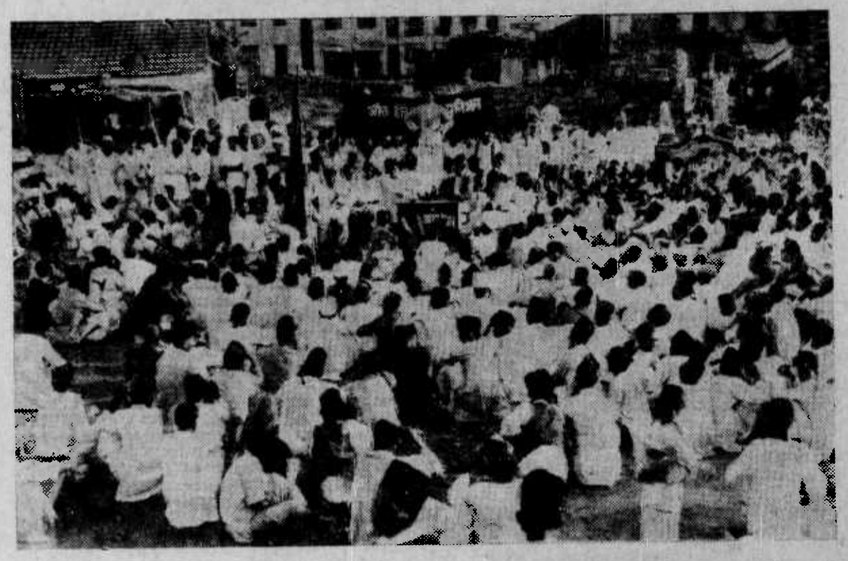
DUMPING OF JAP. GOODS.

Japanese are dumping their manufactures in Indian market, but the menace to the Indian cotton textile industry seems to be great and it ought to be warded off at all costs. Indian textile industry is a premier industry of the country employing over three lakhs of workers and the country cannot afford to look on with folded hands when it is threatened. It is sad to see the spectacle of several mills closing closing down. It is expected Government will early announce their decision and the industry therein finds substantial help.

It will be seen from what is taking place in the Indian market to-day that when we sal that our industries need protection, they must get in adequate measures against all competitors. The fear of Japanese boycott of Indian cotton is, to my mind, not so real, and I do not think any very serious account need be taken of that. The Japanese will need Indian cotton when the same is needed even by the United States, who normally produce over 150 lacs of bales.

The whole situation needs to be carefully watched by Government and necessary action must not be delayed.

WORKERS MEET AT LAL BAGH



Members of various Trades Unions took part in a public meeting of workers held on Sunday at Lal Baug Maidan, under the presidency of Mr. G. L. Khandalkar.

100 PER CENT EUROPEAN!

No Indian Supplies For Cornaglias—Except Milk

Warm Jackets For Frozen Food And Frozen Atmosphere

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—While many of your correspondents are much concerned about the restriction imposed ov the management of Cornaglia's in regard to dress, and rightly so, it seems to me desirable that this establishment should get all the publicity it deserves, and apparently seeks, for what is described in your Bori Bunder contemporary as "Cornaglia's progressive policy of providing their patrons with food of even a better quality than they have had in the past."

This policy consists in the purchase of all meat foodstuffs and even the yeast for their bread from "the pick of the English, Australian and New Zealand markets," and it is emphasied that "no local commodities under these catogories will be served in future."

On Sunday the readers of your contemporary's illustrated journal were regaled with an impressive photograph of the arrival of the first of "Cornaglia's regular shipments" from England.

Incidently, I would like to inquire as to two things. Fresh meat in Bombay has to undergo an elaborate system of inspection and certification before it can be placed on the market. It would be interesting to know whether the Executive Health Officer inspects these supplies of frozen meat and declares them fit for human consumption before they are allowed to enter the culinary department of Cornaglia's.

If not, I fancy, some would prefer to stick to the certified fresh meat from the Crawford Market supplied to them in other establishments.

The second point is whether this "Progressive Policy" should not include the supply of the superior milk from England, New Zealand or Australia—Holland and Denmark of course, strictly taboo—in frozen blocks, thus ensuring a complete freeze-up of the whole concern, and the creation of some frozen credits.

It will be suitable also, while we are about it to keep the temperature of the dining room below zero, in order to make the wearing of Dinner Jackets more appropriate.

Finally I would like to suggest that, now we know that the policy of Cornaglia's is a hundred per cent European and a hundred per cent frost, Indians with anything more than ten per cent of self-respect should refrain from intruding their unwanted society in such an exclusively European and chilly atmosphere. Enclosing my card.—Yours, etc.,

"CHILE BOM-BOM."

Malabar Hill,
Bombay, May 15.

EMBLEM OF NOBILITY

To the Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Mehta's ideas as to what constitutes European Evening Dress are rather amusing.

He stresses the point of the "first-class restaurant" and the maintain the decorum, dignity and uniformity of such a place. I suppose Mr. Mehta is really serious, but I wonder what would happen if a man turned up, dressed in the mongrel cos- restaurant in London, Paris or Berlin where E. E. D., is essential (if there be such a place).

I should think that all the good manners in the world would not prevent an open display of amusement and I am of the opinion that a perfectly courteous "maitre d'hotel" would profoundly regret that there were no disengaged tables.

Yet this queer combination of alpaca jacket, silk shirt, soft collar and white trousers is Mr. Mehta's uniform of ultra-modernity, his emblem of new century nobility. Whether or not this establishment insists on E. E. D., does not interest me personally, but, if the outfit Mr. Mehta describes is accepted as such, it would seem that the management of this half-way-house has something to learn

And with what unctuosity Mr. Mehta informs us that "no less a person than a member of a European Royal Family" was turned away from these ultra-modern doors. All for the lack of an alpaca jacket, or was it a Strait Jacket?—Yours etc.

MIXED GRILL.

Bombay, May 15.

"NOT GUILTY."

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Most of your correspondents are raising a storm in a tea-pot.

There appears to be some confussion of thought on the subject of dress to be worn in restaurant.

An Englishman appearing in his national dress—morning coat and striped trousers—will be refused admittance, along with an Indian attired in his own national costume, by any restauranteur who insists on the wearing of regulation dinner dress at night by his customers.

It is the unwritten convention observed by people, including orientals, that dinner jacket or dress tail coat should be worn, when dining out in prominent restaurants conducted on European lines. This mode of attire is not the monopoly of any particular race of people.

Those diners who prefer to appear in any other dress are catered for at all hours in the Grill Room. There never is any bar to their entry into the restaurant premises.

Messrs. Cornaglias are, therefore, in no way guilty of 'racial' discrimination.—Yours, etc.,

S. H. BATLIAVLA.

The Ripon,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BUILT ON QUICK SANDS

(Continued from previous page).

their thoughtless order and to give a hearing to the poor villagers who could be affected by the order.

But the Bombay Government did nothing of the kind. Not only that! The poor sufferers of Baad petitioned to the Viceroy and the Governor of Bombay to keep the concessions alive till June next at least. The Viceroy, I am told, has not even acknowledged the receipt of the petition, and the Governor of Bombay simply intimated that the petition had been transferred to the Revenue Department for disposal. Although reminders were sent to the Revenue Department no communication has yet been received from them. But in the meantime the customs officials of Sanikatta, came to Baad with a host of sepoys and destroyed the salt pans without awaiting the disposal of the appeal made to the higher authorities.

NOT THE END

Here does not end the tale of the woes of the poor villagers! I understand that the Revenue authorities have passed orders to levy heavy penalties and non-agricultural cess from them for having grown salt in agricultural plots. Thus, the poor villagers have not only lost their money invested on the pans, but have now to seek some money-lenders to help them pay the penalty and the non-agricultural cess!

Such has been the sad end of the simplicity of these ill-starred rustics who implicitly relied upon the assurances of the Government and went on manufacturing salt in their holidays.

TEN NAGPUR CONSPIRACY CASE ACCUSED JAILED

Three Acquitted And Approver Ordered To Be Released : Maganlal To Pay Fine Of Rs. 1000

NAGPUR, May 15.

After a protracted trial continuing for nearly eight months, judgment in the Nagpur Arms Conspiracy Case, was delivered to-day by Mr. A. N. Shah District and Sessions Judge, who held ten accused guilty on the main charge of criminal conspiracy to commit serious political crimes and acquitted three others, while the approver, Mathurprasad, was ordered to be released.

Sentences ranging from two to five years' rigorous imprisonment were awarded and one of the accused, Maganlal, was ordered to pay Rs. 1,000 as fine, in default six months more.—A.P.

WHITE PAPER INJUSTICE

Indian Women Do Not Get Their Dues, Says Begum Shah Nawaz

MINIMUM DEMANDS

Nothing Short Of Enfranchisement on Lothian Standard

LONDON, May 15.

The feeling among Indian women that they did not receive justice from the White Paper proposals was expressed by Begum Shah Nawaz in an interview to Reuter.

She said, it was surprising that recommendations in this regarrd, both of the Simon Commission and the Lothian Committee were set aside. She hoped that the Joint Select Committee would reconsider the whole matter. Her special work would be to make the Committee realise the importance of the question. She would urge for enfranchisement of the number as recommended by the Lothian Committee, which was the minimum that the women of India were prepared to accept. —Reuter.

'RED SHIRT' MEETING CONVICTIONS

Six Months R. I. And Fine To Seven Men

PESHAWAR, May 15.

Khan Rashdil Khan was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 and six others to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The accused were charged under Section 17-(1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act for holding on Mar. 26 a "Red Shirt" meeting in Dheri Lekpani (Mardan).—A.P.

CAPTAIN EDEN LEAVES HASTILY

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

GENEVA, May 15

Captain Eden is leaving this evening for London to report to Government on the present situation. He will return on Thursday.—Reuter.

To THE VOTERS of "A" WARD

The MUNICIPAL BYE-ELECTION for two seats takes place today.

We, the undersigned are standing as Candidates for the two seats on a joint ticket.

If we are returned as members of the Corporation, we will make every effort to serve the interests of the rate-payers of the City in general and the Fort Ward in particular.

Owing to the number of voters being very large, we have not been able to approach each voter individually.

For this reason we make this appeal to the voters of all communities to vote for us.

The emblems are as follows:—

Mr. Byram Karanjia
ELEPHANT

Dr. Saher
UMBRELLA

We are your
humble servants

BYRAM NOWROJI KARANJIA,
DADIBA NOWROJI SAHER.

15th May.

GRANT GOVAN MEETS WITH MISHAP

Gives Up Flight To England; 'Plane Injured

NEW DELHI, May 15.

Mr. R. E. Grant Govan, who left yesterday in his own plane for Karachi "en route" to England, in connexion with Karachi-Singapore Air Service, met with a mishap, after he had flown for about an hour. The plane, which was being piloted by Mr. Govan himself developed engine trouble, as the result of which he had a forced landing near Apeli, a wayside station on the B. B. and C. I. Railway. The wings of the machine have slightly been damaged and it is being brought back to Delhi by train.

Mr. Grant Govan returned to Delhi and left for Karachi last night by the Punjab Mail.—A. P.

CALCUTTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE'S PRAYER FOR MAHATMA

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The Indian Chamber of Commerce at its first quarterly meeting to-day passed a resolution erpressing grave anxiety at the commencement of three weeks fast by Mahatma Gandhi and praying God that he might give him necessary strength to survive the ordeal and spare him long for guiding the destinies of the country.

DERBY CALLOVERS

Fox Bridge & Mannering Scratched

LONDON, May 15.

Following is Derby Callover:—

21/2 against Manitoba.

100/8 Rodosto (Taken and offered).

700/8 Hyperion (Taken and offered).

100/7 King Salmon offered (100/6 taken).

13/1 Young Lover.

22/1 Harinero (taken and offered).

22/1 Scarlet Tiger (taken and offered).

22/1 Felicitation.

25/1 Highlander offered.

25/1 Happy Call offered.

33/1 Light Sussex offered (40/1 taken).

Fox Bridge and Mannering were scratched to-day at 9 a.m.—Reuter.

NOT FOR INDIANS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Many of your correspondents have expressed divergent views on Dress Etiquette at Cornaglias Restaurant. The position as it strikes me is as follows:—

(1) Cornaglias have intimated that admission to the New Century Dining Room will only be for those in evening dress. Therefore those who were refused admision have no right to complain

(2) The management desire

UNDER-TRIAL'S SUICIDE

LAHORE, May 15.

A Lyallpur message states that an under-trial prisoner, while in the lock-up at Gogra in Lyallpur District, committed suicide by hanging himself with his trouser cord on the night of May 10.

The deceased, who is alleged to have impersonated himself as a Government official and swindled a number of persons, had several charges against him, and for fear of further disclosures, it is believed, he committed suicide. —A.P.

ZENITH DRAKSHASAV.

Is The BEST TONIC Of The Day

GUNMEN OF THE ZOO

Cobras And Fishes Which Squirt Venom With Deadly Accuracy

The art of striking another unexpectedly and from a distance is by no means confined to human beings. A number of animals are "gunmen" within the full meaning of the term, says E. G. Boulenger, Director of the London Zoological Aquarium.

Their "ammunition" is various, embracing vitriol, poison gas, smoke, and even blood.

A recent arrival at the Zoo reptile house, for instance, astonished the staff by ejecting a hair-thin stream of blood with great force, and to a distance of several feet, from the corner of each eye.

The "blood-shooter" was one of the race of lizards abundant in the desert regions of Central America. The "blood-gun"—only used in the direst emergency—is a most effective weapon, the foe retreating, as a rule, in disorder and without waiting to indulge in any speculation—scientific or otherwise.

One of the most spectacular animal gunmen is the bombardier beetle, represented by a number of specimens in the Zoo insect house.

This insect is abundant on the South Coast in chalky districts, and when discovered wil intimidate the intruder by a series of loud "pops," followed by tiny clouds of acrid smoke.

When the clouds have rolled away, so also have the beetles.

The "gun" is formed by a gland situated on the hinder end of the abdomen. It secretes a volatile acid, which explodes on exposure to the air.

In the water world a large number of molluscs throw a very effective smoke-screen bomb. The octopods, squids, and cuttlefish generate large quantities of ink or sepia, which fills the surrounding water with clouds of darkness, causing a baffling fog many yards extant.

DEADLY ACCURACY.

In the righals cobra of South Africa is seen a terrible example of the poison gun. The snake can strike with deadly accuracy in the ordinary way, but quite frequently it will throw back its head, and directing the two fangs forward, eject from each a thin stream of poison, which, entering an open cut, spells almost certain death.

The reptile displays a penchant for aiming at its victim's eyes—a trait which at the Zoo makes the wearing of motor goggles essential when its cage has to be opened for cleaning purposes or the introduction of food.

An unattractive gunman is that exponent of the stink bomb—the skunk. If the skunk halts and curves its tail over its back only the most innocent will continue the argument. An inexperienced Zoo keeper who not long ago disregarded the danger signal cost the society a new uniform, for such is the pungency and penetrating quality of the odour ejected that nothing short of fire can eradicate it.

An exponent of the water-gun is the little Malayan fish known as the archer, which deliberately spurts from its funnel-shaped mouth a thin but forceful jet of water which seldom fails to 'wing' an unsuspecting insect resting on the bankside vegetation.

One creature deliberately spits for purposes of aggression. This is the llama, who registers annoyance by delivering a stream of saliva from between its prominent front teeth and spout-shaped lips. A strange case was that of a particular Zoo llama who lived in the Regent's Park menagerie in pre-war days, and who had an extraordinary prejudice against silk hats.

Bowlers, boaters, and Homburgs left it unmoved, but no shining "topper" ever came within its range and escaped.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT "INSUFFICIENT"

Baroda Judges Award Instead, Life Imprisonment To Woman Murderer

"Bai Hansa would better taste the bitter fruits of her misdeeds by continuing in jail for life. No doubt capital punishment acts as a deterrent preventing others from committing similar acts. But in the present case, a speedy exit from life, we think, would not be a sufficient punishment. Hard labour for life in jail would always keep her in remembrance of her misdeeds and her presence in jail would be a warning to others similarly inclined."

With these words the Chief Justice, Mr. G. K. Dandekar, and Mr. Justice V. D. Satghare, comprising the appellate side of the Baroda Varisha (High) Court disposed of the appeal preferred by the accused Baburao Balaji Jadhav and his mother, Bai Hansa, against the decision of the Sessions Judge, Baroda, convicting them of murder, by administering opium, of Bhanumati alias Bhagirathi, the girl-wife of the first accused and sentencing the first accused to life imprisonment and the second to the extreme penalty under the law (subject to the confirmation of the High Court).

Their lordships, after examining in detail Dr. R. B. Chandrachud, the Chief Medical Officer, Baroda, and Dr. Pandit, the Chemical Analyser to the Government as Court witnesses, upheld the order of conviction of the lower court and confirmed the sentence in case of the first accused but altered the sentence of death on Bai Hansa to one of life imprisonment and fixed the term of imprisonment to 25 years in the case of both.

UNHAPPY GIRL-WIFE.

The prosecution story was that Bhagirathi, the daughter of one Ganpatrao Krishnaji Bhise was married to Baburao Jadhav in March, 1928 and continued to stay with her husband and mother-in-law. The girl was happy with them for the first two years in the course of which all the ornaments given to her at the time of her marriage were sold off by the accused. They then began to ask her father for money. Failing in their efforts, they tried to enforce their demands by ill-treating her. Later on she wrote pathetic letters to her father, telling of the ill-treatment she was suffering and entreating him to take her away. The accused however, refused to send the girl when personally requested by Mr. Bhise.

In February last, the father sent certain members of the family to Baroda to be with his daughter. They considered it expedient to remove Bhanumati whose health had been affected due to her unhappy life, and therefore invited the whole family to Poona, giving a sum of Rs. 100 to defray travelling expenses. The accused not only pocketed the amount and did not keep their promise but demanded to be paid Rs. 500 more to pay off the first accused's debts.

Mr. Bhise then sent Mr. Madhavrao Powar, an uncle and her grandmother to persuade the accused to send the girl to Poona. Their efforts proving futile, Mr. Bhise approached the accused in company with Mr. Powar and some of his friends on May 19 for the purpose. High words passed between the parties and Messrs Bhise and Powar left the house of the accused with the intention of taking legal steps to get custody of the girl.

DEATH IN HOSPITAL.

The Divisional Magistrate granted a writ of Habeas Corpus on May 21 but when Mr. Bhise approached the police for execution, he was informed that Bhanumati had been taken to hospital in an unconscious condition by the accused who represented that she had taken about 20 luminal pills. She died the next day without recovering consciousness and the 'post mortem' examination revealed the presence of opium in the viscera.

Mr. Powar lodged a complaint before the police stating that he suspected murder had been committed by the accused and Mr. Bhise followed it up by moving higher authority.

The District Magistrate, Baroda intervened, the accused were placed before the Chief City Magistrate on August 17 and were committed to the sessions to take their trial for culpable homicide not amounting to murder. The charge was altered to that of murder by the Sessions Judge. The trial took place with the help of assessors which resulted in the conviction and sentence of the accused. The case was referred to the High Court for confirmation with the result as stated.

EGYPT RAISES TARIFF WALL

DETAILS OF REVISED CUSTOMS TARIFFS

(Special Cable.)

CAIRO, May 14.

The revised customs tariff on cotton goods following duties varying according to weight per hundred square metres is as follows.—

(The figures are all milliems per net kilogram).

Unbleached weighing 18 kilograms and above per 100 square metres to pay 25, bleached 32, coloured 40 and printeds 41.

Weighing 14 to 18 kilograms 25, 32, 40 and 41 respectively plus 30 per cent.

Eleven to 14 kilograms 28, 36, 44 and 45 respectively.

Nine to 11 kilograms 30, 36, 52 and 65.

Seven to 9 kilograms 30, 36, 65 and 73 respectively.

Five to 7 kilograms 30, 38, 72 and 92 respectively.

Three to 5 kilograms 35, 50, 100 and 150.

Less than three kilograme 42 70 105 and 160

FRENCH STUDY SKY WARFARE

Invisible Steel Wires Set Trap For Enemy Craft

The next war may be waged in the air, as military experts of most nations agree, but if so, the aerial field of battle promises to be much less open than was the case in 1914-18.

Chiefs of the various services of the French War Ministry are conducting a series of unique experiments at Toulon, which threatens to make the skies in the theoretical next war as dangerous a "terrain" as any mined trenchfront, says the Paris correspondent of the "Chicago Herald Tribune."

The most dangerous "traps" for enemy aircraft consist of a score or more of literally invisible steel wires serving as the mooring-ties or an equal number of captive baloons. The balloon, much smaller than these employed for observation purposes in the last war are unmanned and, like their anchoring stays, are also made practically invisible by camouflage.

13,000 FEET HEIGHT REACHED.

In the current experiments at Toulon, the small balloons were raised to a height of 13,000 feet, lost from sight to army officers on the grounds. From a distance of 1,100 yards on a bright day, the suspended wires were also hidden from the naked eye.

Theoretically, twenty or thirty wires of these balloons with their two-and-one half miles of dangling wires, distributed over a two-mile front, for example, would prove an effective check to a large fleet of enemy bombing or observation 'planes. The pilot would run into the steel wires, which would cause him to lose a wing, break a vital strut or smash his propeller, and so crash. At night, which permits of flying at lower levels, the screen of tiny wires would be doubly effective, in the opinion of French experts.

MORE POTENT THAN GUNS.

Advocates of the anti-air-craft "aerial screen" stamp it as a much more potent means of defense from enemy bombing and observation 'planes than batteries of guns firing shrapnel into the skies at microscopic targets, which was the practice in the world war. The percentage of "hits" was extremely low.

If the scheme proves practical, as the first experiments would suggest, it will again prove the truism of the military axiom that no weapon of war remains for long without its defensive answer. The idea of lacing the skies with a curtain of teel ribbons occurred to none, before, it is said, because of its bald naivets. Recently, however, it was hatched in the brain of a simple French peasant in the Ardennes. He finally exerted sufficient influence from deputies in his Department to bring his project to the attention of army officers.

Persian Women Strive To Be Free

Centuries Old Customs Steadily Give Way Before Wave Of Modernism Initiated By Riza Shah

(BY EUGENE LYONS.)

During the writer's sojourn in Persia, the Shah announced an amnesty for all those convicted for violations of the new marriage laws. Several hundred men and women were thus released from prisons to which they had been sentenced for terms as high as 2 or 3 years.

The amnesty underlined the government's problem in enforcing the marriage regulations which, though they may seem mild by western standards, run counter to thousands of years of practice. The Shah was giving the guilty another chance, making it clear, however, that the new laws would continue to be enforced.

"MARTYRS" GO TO JAIL.

Most of those released had been guilty of taking or giving in marriage girls physically immature for the nuptial bed. In marrying girls 9 or 10 years old had violated new-fangled laws, but they did not feel themselves criminals. They went to jail, rather, as martyrs in defense of age-old customs. The sale of girl-children into harems will persist for many years, despite all the government may do to prevent it.

The wave of modernism which has struck Persia has only just begun to affect the lives of women. The unveiled Moslem women are still few and far between. In their own homes more advanced women often wear elegant European gowns, smoke cigarettes and apply cosmetics. But few of them have the temerity to venture into the streets without concealing their modernity in one of those black sacks from head to toes.

POLYGAMY STILL SUBSISTS

The new marriage laws do not really affect the institution of polygamy. Every men who can afford it is still entitled to 4 official wives and any number of "temporary" or "contract" wives. The contract, formally drawn and registered under religious and civilian law, may run from a few days to 99 years, as agreed in advance. It provides for specific payment to the woman and the bargain may be ended before the period is up by payment of the amount in full. The husband is legally responsible for the support of all offspring whether from official wives or concubines.

The only rule laid down by the new laws is that the first wife must consent to the husband's further choices. Since Persian women have not yet attained the sense of independence which would enable them to exercise this veto power against their husbands, the proviso has small practical effect. In actual practice polygamy proceeds without much alteration.

The principal curb on the system, indeed, is not legal but educational. More and more Persians, under European influences, limit themselves to one wife and give her a certain amount of freedom. Some of the more enthusiastic young nationalists insist that polygamy is fas dying, but their enthusiasm must be heavily discounted. These same young men, it appars later, still keep their own wives isolated in women's quarters and consider adultery a man's duty and privilege.

LEGISLATIVE CONTROL.

The principal aim of the laws is to prevent child marriages. Until now the sole province of Mullahs, marriages and divorces must now be registered at government offices. This gives the state a means of control. In timid tentative fashion the laws also seek to protect women against brutal husbands. Under extreme circumstances they even permit the women to sue for a divorce. Men who deceived their wives by misrepresenting their financial statu, or the size of their harems for instance, are subject to imprisonment.

It must not be thought that polygamy is practised only by the wealthy. The writer met a janitor who support 3 wives and a raft of children on his meagre wages. He was told of a beggar who has a large harem of ragged half-starved yomen—the more he marries the more women and children there are to beg for him.

The really imposingly large families belong to a few rich men. The Regent of the last Kadjar Shah reckones his wives by the tens and his children by the score. A few merchants are notoriously proliferous. One of them is said to have had, during a long life, over 100 wives. The writer met 2 of his sons, about 1 month's differences in their ages.

ALL MALE

Persia is still an all-male world. Even the sight of a girl typist in an office is rare, and the rarity is likely to be a European or an Armenian. For the rest, everywhere are men and men only. Woman's place is decidedly in the home, behind the blank mud walls, well hidden so that no male eye other than her husband's can spy her.

Yet the first signs of a new age for women can be detected here and there. Encouraged by modernized elders, Persian girls gradually begin to fill the classrooms. They delay the assumption of the veil year after year and hundreds of them in Teheran will delay it for ever. Now and then a famous woman singer appears at a public concert unveiled, dressed in European clothes, which would have been scandalous some years ago. There is no doubt that the small but growing intelligentsia believes in western freedom for its women and that is it only a question of time before a real measure of such freedom will be available.

WOMEN'S CONFERENCE.

A conference of Eastern women recently took place in Teheran. Most of the participants were non-Persian. Many of the leading spirits were men. But the Shah's government went out of its way to show its general sympathy for the advanced programme—including women suffrage adopted by the gathering. The Shah's own eldest daughter gave her name to the meeting, although she did not actually attend it.

The world's oldest profession, prostitution, is very much in evidence, as in most Eastern cities. A special portion of Teheran called the "new city," is given over to it, under official permits and surveillance. The soliciting, however, proceeds day and night on the main streets. Veiled women dig obvious elbows into the ribs of male passersby, proving that veils and virtue do not necessarily go together.

Sometimes the women uncover enough of their faces for advertising purposes, revealing painted eyes and lips and cheeks. Mostly they remain completely hidden into the folds of the sacklike veil. Men who accept their proffers are literally buying goods "in the bag."—"United Press"

HOUSEWIFE'S DREAM IS REALISED

Model Kitchen Cooks; Washes, Dries And Does Dozen Other Things

A housewife's dream realized and put on wheels is the model kitchen designed by the Canadian General Electric Company, says the "Montreal Gazette".

The demonstration kitchen was first shown at the Toronto motor show and has been touring Ontario during the past month. The kitchen is complete to the detail containing a General Electric range refrigerator's and a score of other Electrical appliances to relieve the housewife of a multitude of tasks. Electric fans ensure perfect ventilation, an electric clock gives accurate time, and all lights are properly placed. There is an automatic toastmaster, a mixmaster, percolators, waffle-iron, electric clothes waser, iron, vacuum leaner, all so cleverly arranged and precisely designed that there is ample room for everything. All working services are monel metal and a monel metal sink is equipped with an automatic dishwasher that both washes and dries the dishes. A table model radio has a nook all to itself.

Not the least interesting feature of the mobile kitchen is the unit supplying the motive power, a Reo coupe equipped with special axle, transmission, spring and drive line adapting it to the work.

ALLAHABAD, May 14.

Maulana Shaukat Ali left for Lucknow to-night after conversations in which Pandit Krishnakant Malaviya and Govind Malaviya joined. Present discussions are understood to have been of general nature. The Maulana proceeds to Bhopal and from there to Bombay where Pandit Malaviya will meet him later after seeing Gandhiji and conversations will then be continued.—A.P.

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Fast Resembles Puranic Penances Of Olden Days

(From Our Special Correspondent)
POONA. May 15.

The first week of the Historic Tapasya for purification of "Self and Associates" which Mahatma Gandhi is performing at Parnakuti has passed off without any undue complication and anxiety.

Despite seven days fasting and signs of exhaustion and emaciation, Mahatmaji is putting up a very brave fight against pangs of hunger and is remarkably cheerful. His alertness of mind still remains and it seems as though his will to live must carry him through this fiery ordeal.

GRIM FEATURES ABSENT.

As, day after day, Gandhiji heroically marches through the self-inflicted ordeal those around him are reminded of those anxious days during the Septemoer fast. That fast unlike the present one had a political purpose. The bustle and hurry, the midnight discussions behind closed doors, and the hurried departure of his lieutenants from the grim looking jail gates are all absent during this spiritual penance. Peace reigns supreme around the Mahatma and all that one hears in Parnakoti is about the glory of this spiritual Tapasya.

Solemnity is added to this great penance by the recitation every morning of inspiring chapters from the Bhagavat Gita which, according to Gandhiji, "transports me beyond time and space". There is no talk of politics much less of the Communal Award, which then was on the lips of everyone.

THE CONTRAST.

The September Fast was undertaken for a definite political purpose and therefore there was the subconscious feeling that the moment a settlement of the question was reached there would be an end of the fast. But the present ordeal is "unconditional and irrevocable," undertaken for a spiritual purpose and therefore there is not that subconscious feeling of terminating the fast unless the ful period is gone through.

Even if all the temples are thrown open to the Harijans tomorrow and even if the most orthodox Brahmins become Harijans, this great Tapasya will not be ended until the full course is run.

DETERMINED TO LIVE.

The September fast was "a fast unto death" to resist the Communal Award in respect of the Harijans but the present one is nothing of the kind. Gandhiji is determined not to die and in his own words he is determined to live.

He is, therefore, conserving every bit of his energy and has taken to spiritual food instead o physical nourishment. The Bhagavat Gita provides him with that spiritual nourishment, while Ram Nam is the very breath of his existence.

The doctors, of course, are there greate. in number than during the last Fast but perhaps, if Mahatmaji had his own way even this fastidious feature of modern conditions would not have been allowed interfere with the solemnity of this supreme penance. But the spirit of the Fast is there undisturbed and, if Gandhiji had not been the political leader that he is, this fast, perhaps, would not have been in any way different from those puranic penances of olden days.

Parnakoti situated, as it is, on the hilltop and Mutha gently flowing by her side provides the ideal place for such a great Tapasya.

As far as nursing is concerned we cannot expect to have better nurses than Brijkrishna, Balkrishna, Dhurandar and Harinar Sharma who silently and quietly to answer "the moving lips and the asking eye."

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PAPEN'S SPEECH RAISES STORM

French Press Sees Shadow Of Coming Events

'TIMES' GIBE

Wonders If Hitlerism Signifies War-Revenge; America Is Unshaken

(SPECIAL CABLE.)
LONDON, May 15.

Recent events in Germany are creating uneasiness in Europe and the United States. French press voices anxiety and wonders if Von Papen's speech is merely a foretaste of Hitler's forthcoming announcement in the Reichstag. "Von Papen's speech enunciates, avows and formulates what the Grman policy has practised for 15 years," says the ultra conservative "Action Francaise."

AMERICA'S FAITH.

Meanwhile, America has had its faith shaken in the World Economic Conferencc by war talk in Germany, disarmament setback in Geneva the possibility of flare-up in Danzig and report of Hitlerite ambitions in Austria.

The British reaction to events in Germany may be epitomised by the "Times" comment that before challenging other countries to disarm it would be better to disprove, if it is possible to disprove, that one of the main objects of Hitlerism is to prepare Germany for war revenge."

JOINT ACTION AGAINST GERMANY ?

Britain And France To Declare Policy On 18th.

(SPECIAL CABLE.
PARIS, May 15.

Increasingly menacing international situation is hoped to be cleared by important declaration of policy that Britain and France will each make on Thursday Mr. Norman Davis, fully acquainted with the British standpoint, talked with Paul Boncour this morning in order to obtain broad lines of a common policy between Paris, London and Washington. This, however, should not be interpreted as a plan for united action against Germany, as it is still hoped that Germany may share in the common policy.

WAR SHIP FOR DANZIG ?

Simon Sees No Occasion

LONDON, May 15.

Sir J. Simon was asked in the House of Commons to send a cruiser to Danzig in time for elections, but he said he saw no reason for sending a warship and added that when he saw the High Commissioner percently the latter deprecated alarmist reports as regards the possibility if serious disorders arising from elections. —Reuter.

IF DANZIG NAZIS WIN ELECTION

They Will Befriend Poland And Respect Treaties

DANZIG, May 15.

Following the seizure of the Trade Union Headquarters, Nazis' next move has been tempered by a spirit of pacifism. Anxiety to keep on friendly terms with Poland was emphasised by the local party leaders who visited the League of Nations High Commissioner, Rosting. In the event of Nazis winning the forthcoming election the leaders told the High Commissioner their programme would be frienship towards Poland, complete security of police lives and property, strict observance of existing treaties and absolute loyalty towards Danzig constitution as guaranteed by the League of Nations.—Reuter.

ACCUSING CLERK OF PREJUDICING COURT

High Court Rejects Appeal Against Conviction

The appeal filed by V. M. Dalal against his conviction for defamation was rejected by the Bombay High Court on Monday.

The accused was charged with defaming Mr. Karnik, judicial clerk in the court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate.

In August last, the accused made an application to the Chief Presidency Magistrate in which he alleged that the complainant Mr. Karnik had tried to prejudice the Magistrate against him. For these allegations he was prosecuted by Mr. Karnik. In the trial before the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, an important witness for the complainant was the Chief Presidency Magistrate who stated that the accused's allegations were entirely false. The accused was convicted and sentenced to six months' simple imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 200. His appeal was now dismissed.

ANTI-UNTOUCHABILITY MEETING

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchables' Society a public meeting was held on the 14th instant at Nappoo Hall at Matunga in connection with Mahatmaji's Fast under the presidentship of Dr. N.D. Savarkar. The meeting was addressed by Messrs. Pardhubhai Sharma, Tendulkar and Shankara Iyer. The meeting terminated after prayers for Mahatmaji's long life and after National Song "Vande Mataram."

KERBSIDE PUMP COMMITTEE

Engage In Sunday Tour Of Inspection

TAIRSEE DISAPPOINTS

Owners Look To Him For Protection But With Doubtful Results

With a view to remove all obstruction to motor and vehicular traffic, now that motorist have no speed limit to contend with, the Committee appointed to report on the question of removing certain kerb-side petrol pumps toured through the main thoroughfares of the city on Sunday Morning.

A fleet of motor cars containing among others the Ag. Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Commissioner of Police, made an imposing spectacle as they motored along the streets and drew up alongside each kerb-side petrol pump which was considered likely to cause obstruction to vehicular traffic.

As the members of the Committee got out of their cars to inspect the site on which these kerbside pumps were erected, the owners stood by in awe, wondering what would be the fate of this latest innovation to guarantee accurate measurement as well as quick service to motorists.

TAIRSEE BESIEGED

Mr. L. R. Tairsee was the only Indian member on the Committee and the owners of some of these pumps surrounded him in Lamington Road with appeals to champion their cause and endeavours to impress upon him the absurdity of suggesting there is any obstruction to vehicular traffic. But this stalwart giant was not easily impressed.

"I cannot do anything," he said to one, "I am only one member of the Committee. Write to the Committee or come before them and explain your reasons."

The pump owners or lessees, or whatever they are, were not satisfied. "Surely he can see for himself and help us, if he has a mind to do it" was the remark of one and "what is he there for" said another, while yet another sarcastically commented that it was curious if a gentleman clad from head to foot in khaddar could not help Indians in a matter like this. In the end Mr. Tairsee lost his lead in the procession, as the protesting pump-owners were detaining him with their impertainties while his car at the head of the procession was blocking progress.

Ultimately the Acting C. P. M. who was last in the line lost patience and taking the law into his own hands swerved out of the line and made off. The Commissioner of Police followed suit and Mr. Tairsee in danger of being marooned on hostile territory in continently bundled into his car and followed in the rear of the procession.

POINTED REFLECTIONS

After [illegible] Road and Grant the Territory, some of the on-lookers discussed among themselves the [illegible] paradox of this consternation for [illegible] the main [illegible] while authority is side pumps. The fact that the indifferent to almost completely footpaths are [illegible] fruit and vegemonopolised by [illegible] and itenerant table squatters hawkers.

WORKERS' UNIONS WELCOME RUIKAR

He Assures Them Of Nagpur Workers' Sympathy

Under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, Girni Kamgar Union, Tramwaymen's Union, Press Workers' Union, Lorry Transport Workers Union, Municipal Workers' Union, Bank Peons' Union, G. I. P. Railway Wokrkers' Union, Bombay branch, and Cashew Nut Workers' Union, a mass meeting of the Bombay workers was held on Sunday evening at Lalbaug maidan to congratulate Mr. Ruikar and Mr. Mukundlal Sirkar who have recently come out of jails. Mr. G. L. Kandalkar, the president of the All-India Trade Union Congress presided.

In his opening speech, Mr. Kandalkar on behalf of Bombay workers welcomed the guests who were then garlanded by the representatives of different Unions. Messrs. Mhapankar, Gangal, Lalji Pendse, Dr. Gavande, Miss Mani Ben Kara, Messrs. Kankule, Khedgikar, Nerkar, Abdl Razak, Rathak and Saratig spoke eulogising the serious rendered by Messrs. Ruikar and Mukundlal to the Indian workers. Mr. Lalji Pendse, however, tried to criticise Mr. Ruikar stating that Nagpur Textile Workers Union had agreed to wage cut.

Mr. Mukundlal expressed his hearty thanks to the Bombay workers and promised his full support to their cause.

REPLY TO CRITICISM.

After having thanked the various Unions for the hearty reception they had given to him, Mr. Ruikar referring to the criticism made against him by Mr. Lalji Pendse said that the Nagpur Textile Union has already rejected the offer of wage cut and was determined to offer utmost resistance to it even at the cost of the workers lives. General strike, he said was the birth right of workers and it was the right to resorts to it at the proper time. He exhorted the workers to forget all their differences and rally round the red flag Union of Mr. Kandalkar. He reminded the workers that before they launched on a general strike they must make all the necessary preparation for the same. He promised the workers that if the Bombay workers resorted to a general strike and declared the same, the Nagpur Textile workers in sympathy with them will surely follow.

In his concluding speech, Mr. Kandalkar exhorted the workers to unit.

TEMPLE ENTRY DAY

Under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Board of the Servants of Untouchables' Society, to-day (Tuesday), will be observed as "Temple-Entry Day." The following temples which are already thrown open to the Harijans will be visited by batches of Harijans and Kirtans will be performed there by them:—

1. Gamdevi Temple; 2. Nagdevi Temple, Nagdevi; 3. Round Temple, Null Bazar; 4. Vithoba Rukmani and Shiva Mandir, Golpitha; 5. Narnarayan Temple, Kalbadevi; 6. Sanishwar Temple, Dongari; 7. Narmadeshwar Temple, Gamdevi; 8. Khapariboa's Temple, Ghorupdev; 9. Laxminarayan Temple, Gowalia Tank; 10. Rameshwar Mahadev, Mahalaksh mi; 11. Matavari Temple, Grant Road; 12. Goddess Chandika, Parel; 13 and 14. Maruti Temples (two), Parel; 15. Ram Devalaya, Bandra; 16. Shenvi Vithoba Temple, Thakurdwar; 17. Shivalaya, Kandivli; 18. Maruti Temple, Dadar; 19. Vithoba Rukmani's Temple, Byculla; 20. Shiv Temple, Dharavi and 21. Ram Temple, Borivli.

Every efforts will be made by Ward Committees to get other temples opened for Harijans and it is hoped that a few more temples will be added to the list of those already opened.

HINDUS IN DISFAVOUR

They Resent Differential Treatment In Sind And Punjab

WEIGHTAGE FOR MUSLIMS

While Hindus Do Not Get Representation On Population Basis

LAHORE, May 15.

The Punjab Sind and Frontier Hindu Conference concluded last evening after passing resolutions on the subject of the Frontier and Sind grievances and the Punjab minority issue and as to evidence to the Joint Select Committee. The Hindu Congressmen, who boycotted the Conference at the outset, later partook in the deliberations as a result of a compromise. The presence of a number of Harijans who entered into the Conference and sat by the side of the delegates created a certain amount of resentment from the Sanatanists and orthodox Hindus but the organisers successfully dealt with the incident to the satisfaction of both parties.

REMOVE UNTOUCHABILITY.

The Conference passed a resolution appealing to the Hindus to remove untouchability, give right of temple entry to the Harijans and treat them as a part and parcel of the Hindu Community. It was also resolved to send witnesses to the Joint Select Committee and submit a memorandum containing their grievances. The main resolution condemned the differential treatment of Hindu and Muslim Minorities in respect of the legislatures by maintaining weightage for Muslims and Sikhs in the Provinces and denying Hindu minorities representation even on population basis in the Punjab and Bengal and reducing their Majority to a Minority in the centre and demading equality of treatment as also of representation of minorities in the Frontier Cabinet as in Madras, Behar and Orissa and the U.P., also condemning separation of Sind and demanding recruitment in services either on the basis of pure merit or on uniform principles for all communities.—A. P.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF RY. GUARD

Hindu Youths Convicted & Sentenced To 7 Years

LUCKNOW, May 15.

Seoraj Singh and Bairaj Singh, two students, who are undergoing two years' imprisonment under the Arms Act, were charged in connection with the shooting of the guard of the Dehra Dun Express between Baghauli and Masit stations. They were convicted by the Sessions Court on a charge of attempted murder and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.—A. P.

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Mahatma Breaks Silence

(Continued from Pape 1 .)

able in the case of such a prolonged fasting.

Asked f there were symptoms of paralysis, Dr. Gharpure replied in the negative and added that Gandhiji was fit to run, if only they permitted him to do so. Gandhiji broke his silence shortly after noon to-day. He is consuming larger quantities of water, although nausea troubles him occasionally.

KASTURBA LIVING ON MILK

Kasturba it is learnt, in view of her husband's fast has been living on fruits and milk since the commencement of the fast. Considering her weak state of health, her friends are persuading her to take regular diet.—A. P.

POONA, May 15.

A bulletin issued at five p.m. from Parnakuti says:—

"Gandhiji passed a very good day scarely troubled by nausea. Dr Khanorkar of the K. E. M. Hospital, Bombay, was called to make blood test. Gandhiji had his usual massage and sponge bath accompanied by artificial sun light. His general condition continues to give the medical advisers complete satisfaction.—A. P.

AFTER WEEK'S FAST

POONA, May 15.

That Mahatma Gandhi has passed through the first and the most painful stage of his fast is the opinion expressed in medical circles here.

Doctors say now, that he has completed one full week of his fast, his system has adjusted itself to living without food and the pangs of hunger have been lulled.

SECOND STAGE.

He is entering on the second stage of his fast under the most favourable conditions without any of the undesirable complications inevitable in the case of such prolonged fasts.

This freedom from complications is explained by the fact that he has been leading such a disciplined life that his system is free from any kind of poison. He maintains his mental alertness and sticks scrupulously to the details of his daily life.

To-day at half-past twelve, when those beside him took him to be deep in slumber, he was found suddenly awake and looking at the watch which still continues to be his constant companion and making signs that it was time for him to break his silence.

INTEREST IN MUSIC.

He continues to take keen interest in music after the evening prayers, and to-day, he expressed a desire that the meaning of the songs to be sung be explained to him beforehand.

Although Vichy Water still helps to keep nausea under check, it is stated that he had a slight urinal trouble and according to Dr. Ansari's suggestion, he is now taking alternately Vichy Water and water mixed with soda bicarbonate. This has helped him to get over his urinal trouble.

Dr. Khanolkar of Bombay who was summoned to test Gandhiji's blood has taken the ame for examination and the report which will be submitted to-morrow through Dr. Deshmukh to the Medical Board, which is examining Gandhiji again to-morrow.—A.P.

SPIEGAL ARRIVES AT SABARMATI

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

Dr. Margaret Spiegal, Gandhiji's German disciple, arrived here to-day in Satyagrah Ashram, Sabarmati.

"I want to stay in the Ashram permanently", she declared to a representative of the Associated Press.—A.P.

B. C. RAY TO RELIEVE ANSARI

CALCUTTA, May 15.

Dr. B. C. Roy has received a telegram from Dr. Ansari this afternoon informing him that Gandhiji's conciition is very good. Dr. Roy has been asked to visit Poona, if necessary, in order to relieve Dr. Ansari for a few days and be in attendance upon Gandhiji as a matter of precaution. —A P.

OOTY BANK HOLD-UP ECHO

Son Of Indian Official Released From Custody

OOTACAMUND, May 15.

Purnanand Vatsayana, a student of the Madras Christian College, who had been kept in remand at the Ootacamund Sub-Jail, was released to-day. He is a brother of Nitianand Vatsayana, who was remanded to the same jail in connection with the Ootacamund Bank robbery and a son of Dr. Hirananda Sastri, epigraphist, Government of India. Another young man, Ratnasabapathy Mudaliar, was brought here today from Madras under a Police escort and was remanded by the Taluk Magistrate. It is understood that he will be tried, along with other accused, in the Bank robbery case by a Special Magistrate at Coimbatore to be appointed for the purpose.—A. P.

THE ANCIENTS HAD A WORD FOR IT— IN FACT THEY WORSHIPPED IT

The vine—not just because of the pleasure they may have had in the fermented grape; but because the grape itself in rich sunny bunches—seemed to them the essence of vitality. And they were right because the grape is rich in vitamins, one of Nature's most nourishing foods and most invigorating tonics.

The juice of these grapes is captured for you in Wincarnis Wine Jelly, plucked from the richest vines of the Mediterranean The jelly is so easy and pleasant to eat, and so nourishing, that it is ideal, for children, for grown-ups, and for all whose appetites flag a little in a trying climate.

Try a packet to-day and see for yourself how delightful and nourishing this jelly is. Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co., 23 Medows Street, Bombay, have a limited quantity of samples. Please apply early for these

Rs. One or Rs. 2-4 a box, all medicine dealers.

FLUX AND EFFLUX OF GOLD RESERVES

BRITAIN'S HOARDS INCREASE

May Resume Gold Basis If Coming World Conference Is Successful

London, April 3.—The Bank of gold, although at a less spectacular rate than heretofore. For the past week the return of gold brings the total holdings to within £4 000.000 of the high record of £176.500.000, established on September 12, 1928.

This movement, as previously explained, represents the conversion of foreign currencies held by the Treasury exchange fund into gold in the course of its operations to prevent wide fluctuations in sterling. As such it was hitherto regarded as a temporary phase, but the opinion has now been expressed that there is apparently little likelihood of another slump in sterling such as to necessitate sales of gold by the Treasury. The gold holdings by the Bank of England may now be regarded as more or less permanent.

So far as is known, there has been no change in the Governments' views concerning the return to the gold standard, but its policy in this direction may be decided by the coming world economic conference. It is possible therefore that the American crisis may be the means of putting Britain on the gold standard once more.

Such a step would be rendered all the easier by the present rapid accumulation of gold which although easily explained by other circumstances, may now have become part of a deliberate policy preparing for the resumption of gold payments.

AMERICAN SITUATION.

It cannot be said that optimism regarding the American situation and outlook rose with the lapse of time. One reason for this is the evident reluctance of American authorities to modify or lift the gold embargo. This delay is giving rise to fears of fresh adverse developments and it is believed to be extremely unlikely that public opinion will support every proposal for the programme of rehabilitation while the country is still faced with many problems arising out of a reorganization of the banking system.

While it may no doubt be pleasing to find scapegoats for all this trouble, this does not solve the difficulties themselves or make good the country's serious impoverishment. Ultimately no doubt, America will benefit by this crisis but first of all it has to recover its lost banking prestige. Meanwhile it seems that business must continue to drag slowly on the road to recovedy.

FRANCE'S RESERVES GET DEPLETED

2,736,000,000 Francs Lost In Four Months

Paris, April 3.—During the week London continued the acquisition of gold, taking an even larger amouut than was indicated as having left the Bank of France, as some gold arrived from elsewhere. Since December 2 the Bank of France has lost 2.736,000,000 francs in gold. This outward movement, which has been continuous in the last four months, is ascribed to various causes. One cause is an adverse trade balance, but other fctors of the general balance offset to a great extent, if not entirely, this deficit.

It would be nearer the mark to invoke withdrawals of foreign capital and also to a slight extent the export of French capital by persons endeavouring to escape the abuse of fiscal measures. There is also fear of devaluation of the dollar, which, it is thought, would imperil France. The uncertainty of the situation makes it impossible to foretell when the outflow of gold from France will cease. England is the centre of attraction for international capital, because it is thought everywhere that sterling can scarcely fall lower and that on the contray it has shown a strong tendency to rise in relation to gold.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT DOLLAR.

It is paradoxically a phenomenon that currency detached from the gold standard should be regarded by some as a sort of refuge from other currencies, but the fact must not be overlooked that such convictions largely arise from the great uncertainty still hanging over the future of the dollar.

Publication has been announced as imminent of an American Treasury decision regarding the removal of the gold embargo in the measure required to render the gold point effectual. Such announcement has not yet been made, and the delay, while probably ascribable to reasons of Parliamentary tactics, causes mny people to wonder whether the American Government has really come to a definite decision regarding its monetary policy.

The dollar rate is supported by covering purchases on the part of bears, but it should not be thought that, despite the normally favourably balance of the United States and obstacles placed in the way of exporting American capital, the dollar would remain indefinitely unshakable if suspicion were entertained that the American Government was willing to lend itself one day to the devaluation of the dollar.

ORISSA MUSLIMS FOR GOLD EMBARGO

Chamber Commerce President Pleads For Righting Of Wrongs

Chamber Commerce President Pleads For Righting Of Wrongs

PATNA, May 15.

Presiding over the annual meeting of the Orissa Muslim Chamber of Commerce Mr. Ismail Khan, a prominent local merchant, refuted the charges made against the Chamber that it was a sectarian organisatiin. He said that the Chamber was prepared to admit Hindu and Christian members also and give them all possible co-operation. He added that the only exception to this would be that when there arose a clash of interests, Muslim interests, would be paramount.

RIGHTING OF "WRONGS".

Refering to the acute trade depression he said that although various factors contributed to it, he would attribute as the most important the fixing of the exchange ratio at one shilling and six pence, the huge erport of gold, and the liking of the rupee with the pound sterling with the cosquent slackening of Indian export business. He pleaded for the righting of these "wrongs" and urged the establishment of a Reserve Bank system in India on the lines of the American Federal banks

He also urged the Government to reduce the postage rates as also railway freights He demanded that the Chamber should be represented on the Patna University Senate.

Concluding he indicated a programme of work to organise the cottage industries of the hand weavers who are all Muslims numbering about six lakhs and operating at least one and half lakhs looms.

SHAFI DAUDI WARNS.

Maulana Shafi Daudi, who also spoke, emphasised the importance of the organisation but warned them against any kind of petty-mindedness of intolerance.

BUDDHIST MONK AND THEIR "WIFES"

Shanghai Police Discovers Girls In Temple

A number of Buddhist monks in Shanghai city have been sentenced to one month's imprisonment, according to the Chinese press. Their arrest follows the raiding of their temple by the Police, and the subsequent discovery that in the inner chambers of the temple were found a number of pretty young Chinese women, who declared that they were the wives of the monks.

As this is contrary to the Buddhist religion the monks were questioned. They denied that these girls were their wives, and as no proof to substantiate the women's story could be found, the monks were given sentence on a substitute charge—that of opinium smoking.

"WHISKER GENERAL IS DEAD

General Gaishi Nagaoka, the owner of the world's most famous moustache, is dead. In Japan they called him "Whisker General."

He was the grand old man of Japanese aviation and, partly because of his flowing white moustache and benevolent temperament, the most popular retired soldier in Japan.

He officially welcomed Mrs. Amy Mollison when she made her successful flight to Japan in 1931, and startled Japanese opinion by publicly embracing her with considerable warmth.

The general was seventy-three.

PATHAN COURTS HIS OWN DEATH

Trespasses On Ry. Line & Is Knocked Down By Train

Report of a railway fatality comes to us from Sandhurst Road. It is said that an unknown Pathan was knocked down and run over by E 141 Down Bandra Local at M118 resulting in his right leg and left hand being cut. At the time of the accident he was found trespassing on the lines. He was at once removed to the J. J. Hospital but died before being admitted. The body is lying at the morgue.

As the dead body has not yet been identified and inquiries in this direction are still going on, the inquest will be held later.

BROUGHT BACK TO BOMBAY

Borah Youth Arrested In Train For Alleged Theft

Nazarvalli Jivabhoy, a Borah youth, who was arrested by the B. B. and C. I. Railway police, on Sunday at 5 a.m. in train No. 7 Down, between Navsari and Marole, was brought down to Bombay and placed before Mr I. N. Mehta, Presidency Magistrate, Fourth Court on Monday morning, when the police applied for a remand of the accused for seven days.

The facts of the case are, that one Hasanalli Allibhoy, a sweetmeat shop-owner, had employed the accused as his domestic servant. On the 13th instant, the complainant went to his shop, while his family went to a relative's place for dinner. The accused who was alone in the house between five and seven o'clock in the evening, it is alleged, opened his master's safe and decamped with cash and ornaments, the total value of which was Rs. 1,015. The complainant immediately informed the police.

Subsequently Sub-Inspector Jayawant sent wires to Railway Police at Surat and Poona, informing them of the theft.

ARRESTED IN TRAIN.

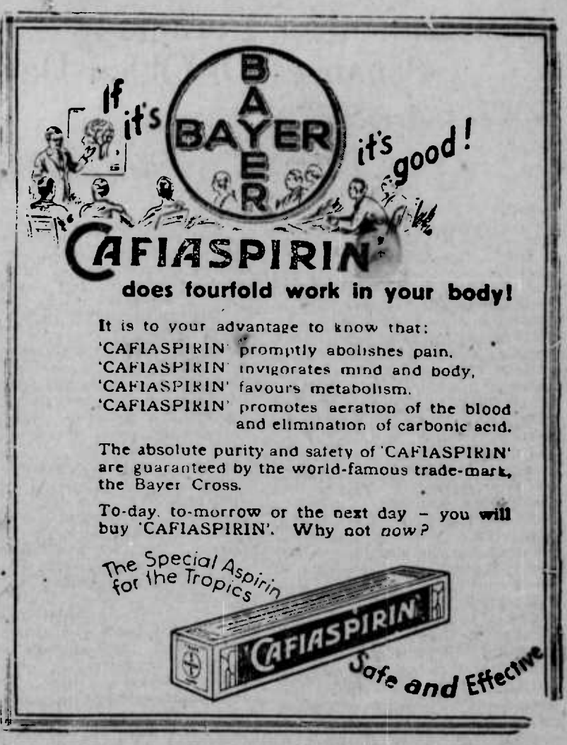
On receiving the wire, the Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police at Surat, carried on a search in train No. 7 Down, between Navsari and Marole and found the accused in one of the compartments On a search of his person, the police recovered cash and ornaments worth Rs. 1,015. The accused was immediately arrested and brought down to Bombay.

As the police wanted time to make further inquiries the Magistrate ordered the accused to be custodied till the 22nd instant.

SWAN MILLS REOPEN

150 Workers Re-engaged With Reduced Wages

The Swan Mills, Parel, Bombay, which had closed down on May 1: due to trade depression, recommenced work on Monday with a complement of 150 workers who were re-engaged on reduced wages.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HINDU FOUND IN TANK WITH THROAT CUT

Fingers Bear Marks Of Violent Struggle For Life

The body of an unknown Hindu male aged about 25, was found floating in water at Timber Pond, Sewri, on Sunday afternoon. On the removal of the body it was found that the throat was cut from ear to ear while the fingers of both hands bore marks of cuts.

The post-mortem examination reveals further incised wounds on left cheek and breast. As no water has entered the lungs and the stomach was empty it is opined that death was due to the throat.

Inquest has been postponed the cutting of.

HINDU GIRL WIFE'S MYSTERIOUS DEATH

Found Floating In Well; Husband Reports Matter

Information was brought on the evening of Saturday last to the Mahim Police by one Rama Tulin Gawre residing at Mussalman's Wadi, Dadar, to the effect that his wife Jankibai, aged 16, had been missing since the evening of May 11 and that her body was discovered on the third day floating in a well at Dadar. It was in a deconposed condition.

A post-mortem examination was held on the body but no cause of the death could be ascertained owing to the highly decomposed state of the body.

The inquest has accordingly been postponed.

DEAD BODY OF NEWLY BORN CHILD

B. B. & C. I. Ry. Mukadam Finds It Wrapped In Cloth

Early on Monday morning the B. B. & C. I. Railway Gang Mukadam, Narayan Laxman, was passing along the railway line at Bellasis Bridge. Under the Bridge he found a small bundle lying on the track On opening the bundle he found therein the dead body a newly-born child. The dead child was immediately removed to the morgue. On inquest will be held shortly.

DAVIS CUP TENNIS

Greece Defeats Roumania

OSLO, May 14.

In the Davis Cup McGrath beat Haanes 7—5; 7—5; 6—2 and Quist beat Smith 7—5; 4—6; 6—1; 6—0.

GREECE WINS.

ATHENS, May 14.

In the Davis Cup Nicolaidis beat Pouliffe 6—2; 1—6; 6—2; 6—2 and Xydis beat Botey 4—6; 6—3; 6—4; 6—1.

Greece thus eliminated Roumania by four matches to one.—Reuter.

MONACO ELIMINATED.

PRAGUE May 14.

In the Davis Cup (second round) Czechoslovakia eliminated Monaco by three matches to nil.—Reuter.

FOR HARIJAN UPLIFT IN KATHIAWAR

AHMEDABAD, May 15.

A Kathiawar message states that two batches of anti-untouchability workers, consisting of about 25 men each, will tour the villages of Kathiawar for a month, holding meetings and educating the villagers for the eradication of untouchability.—A. P.

WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD. INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE

EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE

TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE

Appreciative testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Van. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

BIOLOGY WILL SOLVE SOCIAL PROBLEMS

Misfits In Society Can Be Adjusted By Scientific Treatment, Says Professor Huskins

Biological knowledge applied to human affairs, while it would not change man, would enable him to build a society into which men and women would fit. Dr. C. Leonard Huskins, associate professor of Genetics at McGill University, declared at a meeting of the League for Social Reconstruction held in Strathcona Hall, Montreal recently. Dr. Huskins spoke on the subject, "Biology in Human Affairs," and in doing so touched upon some aspects of man's activity that would be radically altered from their present condition in a biologically-minded community.

In the earlier part of his address Dr. Huskins used the term "biology" in the sense of its dictionary definition, "the science of physical life." Only very recently, he said by way of preamble to a discussion of biology in its relation to human affairs have many phases of biology come into the popular conscience. The shock of Darwinism was an example of the reaction a community feels to a biological idea which is novel to it and which seems to threaten its social and religious standards; yet the evolution idea was far from new. It had been widely accepted by the Greeks and by the Christian Church up to the 12th century. "To-day," he added, "after 75 years or more of strenuous and vituperative controversy it is generally recognised by intelligent Christians that the problem of evolution is a scientific, not a religious problem and that all the strain and stress has been futile. The same will be found to apply to such problems as birth control and the consumption of alcohol, which to-day are inextricably and, in my opinion, unfortunately mixed up with religion."

One other point, he continued, must be clarified in speaking of biology in relation to human affairs. Unfortunately, some biologists used the word "nature" far too loosely, and in consequence it was commonly felt that it was a general biological opinion that man should go back to nature, should conform to nature's laws and so on, thereby implying that he should as far as possible, keep close to an speaker d etaoin hm course," the speaker declared, "nothing could be farther from the truth. From man there is really is no state of nature."

PROBLEM OF SEX.

Dr. Huskins gave examples to support this statement and as an amplification of the argument on what is nature touched upon a problem which cut deeply into man's innermost feelings, namely, sex, and led from this to the significance of biology in the social treatment, of sexual problems. He showed that special attitudes towards sexual matters are different in different communities and emphasized the statement that these customs considered natural by tribes are, in their general and social effects, fully as satisfactory as our own so long as they are not accompanied by an admixture with, and incomplete assimiliation of our ow nvery different habits.

"Obviously," he added, "a biologist would have different ideas if he were legislating upon sex offences from those which appear to have animated our past legislators. Modification of our avowed standards would undoubtedly be made by any society which did not hide its head in the sand whenever biological problems impinging upon current ideas of morality appear."

Dr. Huskins discussed other aspects of the application of biological knowledge to human affairs and touching upon the tremendous impetus that has been given to the study of biology in recent years, discussed the probable effects on mankind in general. First and foremost he thought the most obvious effect would be the prevention of disease and the correction of defects, both physical and mental, would undoubtedly make great strides. In agriculture the trend for greater output of plant or animal products from lower labour and lower input of materials would continue for a long time to come.

MISFITS IN SOCIETY.

But more important in the long run, in his view, would be the effect from the general sinking into men's consciousness of the biological concepts of man's place in the world and men's relationships to one another. When this biological view (using the term in its wider sense as the science of life) gained general acceptance the general attitude would approximate that outlined by J. B. S. Haldane, not, "How can we get these men and women to fit into society?" but, "How can we make a society into which these men and women will fit?" This would follow naturally when men had learned what are man's biological limitations and realized the fact, obvious to the biologist, that when these limitations are approached it is the environment that must be changed.

As examples of the sort of change that could be expected, Dr. Huskins said that whereas a few years ago immigration policy was dictated very largely by the immediate needs of Canadian railways for cheap and hardy construction labourers and for anybody ...who could contribute to keep the existing lines and steamships busy on their job of transportation, in a biologically-minded society men should inevitably look far beyond the immediate needs of the transportation companies and industries and would try to picture the ultimate result upon the country of the influx of diverse types of culture and of germ plasm.

And tariffs, now dictated very largely for purely industrial and financial reasons, would, in a biologically-minded community, be considered alongside the human factor and only those industries would be encouraged by tariffs which best contributed to the happiness and welfare of the people.

Land surveying and the laying out of farms would also be treated differently, and the present western method of laying out farms in quarter-sections, with all its physical and psychological disadvantages, would give place to the central village system. "The existing system," the speaker said, "is, I think, an example of the high price we often pay for experience."

As a parallel to the laying out of farms he could not conceive of a biologically-minded people, knowing the effects on human beings of smoke, chemical fumes, filth and overcrowding, permitting the present appalling city conditions to be developed.

RETURN TO NATURE

Sanitation Without And Within Only Sane Way

(By K. L. SARMA.)

Not by inoculations and vaccinations, but by sanitation, and sanitation alone, has the level of public health in Europe been raised.

In the city of Leicester, for more than 30 years, the policy of prevention by sanitation—clean streets and dwellings—has been on trial; vaccination was given the go-by and left to personal option. The orthodox medicos with one voice predicted that small-pox epidemics would arise again and decimate the population. They cursed in their rage, that their vaunted wisdom was set at naught; but their curse has evaporated into the thinnest air. On the other hand, Leicester is the freest from epidemics of all kinds of fatal disease. Please note the 'all'.

INTERNAL SANITATION.

But sanitation is not alone external. Internal sanitation, such as was known to and practised by the Hindus, from very early times, is even more vital for health. This is the fundamental principle of the system of Nature-cure.

cure referred to at the close of the previous article.

Not that this sanitation—personal hygiene—was unknown outside this country, Jesus, it is said, preached the Law of cure by prayer, fasting and bathing—even of incurable diseases.

In the way of outside sanitation, what the state and the rich ought to do for the people is to abolish slums. These can be no better news than that which appeared in the "Chronicle" beside my last article, to the effect that Britain is to have a five-year plan to abolish slums—if the plan is to be really carried out.

The re-discovery of internal sanitation should be credited to a line of medical rebels, whose work has culminated in what we now call Nature-cure.

ELIMINATE MEDICAL MAN.

Dr. Hahnemann, a German, invented homeopathy , a system which discarded altogether the use of crude doses, and relied on hygiene and minute doses. This was a movement in the right direction. But what was wanted was non-technical method, which would eliminate the medical man altogether.

The greatest danger to public and personal health is the existence of a profession, which is directly interested in disease, and absolutely without motive to build up positive health. The medical man is paid, not to tach and help to maintain health, but to juggle with diseases. The result is that that profession as a class is incapable of the knowledge, that mercury, arsenic, radium and the like are deadly, and worse than the diseases they are given to cure; not that there have not been doctors in their own ranks, who could have taught them better; but they would not be taught.

Is cure of disease possible without drugs at all? Hahnemann proved it, by reducing the dose of medicine to something approximating to the mathematical zero; the denominator of the fraction, which measures the dose would cross an ordinary amount of medicine in a single printed page.

Vincent Preissmitz, Dr. Dewey, Louis kuhne, Sebastian Kneipp and Adolf Just have proved that even this minute dosing is unnecessary.

LEAVE IT TO NATURE.

What else have they proved? That an acute disease cures itself, if only the patient fasts and is kept in a healthful atmosphere. Baths, to moderate the internal heat, and to maintain cleanliness, are useful, but as a rule not absolutely necessary. As to chronic diseases, they are cured by the practice of general health-culture, with special regard to fasting for economising the vital powers. This health-culture transmutes the chronic disease into an acute one, or into a series of such, which cure themselves without any ado, provided there is no doctor to hinder the cure with his poisonous and suppressive remedies.

Let not the reader suppose that this is a fling at the doctors, which is dictated by envy or rivalry. Among the doctors themselves there have been and still are, men who realise the mischief of 'medicine', and would, if they could, reform it away. Dr. Sir William Osler—esteemed as the greatest authority on medicine—has said:—

"By far the greatest part of all chronic diseases is created or complicated through the suppression of acute diseases by means of drug-poisons, and through the destructive effects of the drugs themselves."

Mercury, arsenic, and (now) radium are destroyers, more or less slow and insidious in their working; hence their malefic nature is not suspected. The patient never suspects it, and only blames his own evil stars, that the drugs are not potent enough. The average doctor knows that his doses are evil in their own nature, but supposes that they are good for the then disease, and that they would be eliminated soon. It is here that he is wrong; the drugs are not eliminated, but are retained and accumulated, till there is enough to beget a severe chronic disease.

Dr. Hermann of Vienna, Dr. Lindlahr of Chicago, and a host of others have proved these facts.

Dr. Sir William Arbuthnot—Lane, the famous wizard of surgery, who was for long working in the cause of public health through the New Health Society which he founded, has recently found it necessary to cut himself away from the body of registered practitioners, to be free to do his ameliorative work.

NATURE'S SIX MEDICINES.

Health lies not, mind you, dear reader, in bottles, pill-boxes and hospitals, but in the ministry of kind Mother Nature, whose medicines are only six,—trustful resignation to the Mother, fasting, breathing the purest air there is in the amplest rations, absorbing the undoctored sunshine, bathing and, when She permits, a positive—that is, eliminating—diet. This is not only for better health for those who are not sick, but also for the cure of disease where there is actual sickness. Believe it or not, this is true.

WHY HUSBANDS LEAVE HOME

Because Couple Take Too Little Vitamin D, Says Dr. Oldfield

'Wives too often complain of their husbands' violent temper, and husbands say that it is their wives' nagging which drives them from home. The truth is that both take too much animal protein and too little Vitamin 'D'. This declaration was made by Dr. Josiah Oldfield the dietician, in a lecture on 'Food and Temper.' Other epigrammatic points in his lecture were:—

"A woman should be as ashamed of having backaches and headaches as she is of being found out in thefts or falsehoods. She may not be able to cure either one or the other, but neither is a thing to make a song about.

"The reward of continual good temper is the perpetuation of girlhood's beauty.

"It is better to fast and be merry (and to live) than to overeat and to be miserable and dyspeptic (and to die)."

Gout—Disease Of Over-Indulgence Of Palate

Sedentary Life And Habitual Over-Indulgence In Rich Animal Foods Are Contributory Factors

(By George Somerville, M.D., Deputy Medical Superintendent, at the West Ham Mental Hospital, London).

Gout (Podagra) is a disorder of the chemistry of the body characterised by an excess of uric acid salts in the blood and manifesting itself typically in attacks of joint inflammation associated with the deposition therein of sodium biurate crystals and also in morbid changes in the kidneys, heart and blood vessels.

The exact pathology of gout remains unknown, though certain essential causal factors have been established. The salient feature is the inheritance of a predisposition to gout—of an inborn defect or alteration of protein metabolism. Males suffer more markedly than females, and the onset is commonest between the ages of thirty-five and fifty; it is rare before thirty. Gout bears a close relationship to excessive indulgence in alcohol, especially the stronger wines and malted liquors, spirituous liquors appear less liable to evoke the disease. A sedentary life and habitual over-indulgence in rich animal foods are contributory factors of considerable importance. Exposure to the influence of lead is liable to evoke gout in a pre-disposed individual.

DISCOMPOSITION OF NUCLEIN

Abnormal metabolism of the "purin bases" produces the phenomena of gout. These bases result from the decomposition of nuclein, the main constituent of the nuclei of cells, and uric acid arises as the end-product of their metabolism in the body. Partaking of food rich in nuclein, such as liver or sweetbread, or of meat which is rich in purins increases the excretion of uric acid. Another source of uric acid in the body originates from cellular metabolism.

In health, uric acid is excreted from the kidneys to the extent of eight grains daily; in the blood there exists only a trace. In the gouty patient there is excessive concentration of uric acid in the blood. The actual cause of this is obscure. There is no evidence of over-production of the purin bodies and thus it is suggested that there is a failure of the kinneys adequately to eliminate the uric acid owing to its circulation in the blood in some abnormal combination. It is thought that the uric acid salts alter from a soluble to a less soluble state and so accumulate in the blood. No completely satisfactory explanation is available to account for the deposition of urates in the cartilages of the joint; also the cause of the inflamation is obscure; one view holds that an inflammation, slow and relatively inactive, is a precedent to the uratic deposits; another holds that the inflammation is excited mechanically by the irritation of the deposits in the affected tissues.

It is obvious that only two basic facts are established in the pathology of gout, viz., there is an excess of uric acid in the blood and sodium bludtae is deposited in certain tissues.

SYMPTOMS.

In a first attack premonitory symptoms are unusual, but in subsequent attacks, warning is given by certain disorders of the digestive, excretory, and nervous systems. The appetite is poor and capricious; there may be attacks of flatuience, and pain is often experienced in the liver region. Irritation may be present in the urinary organs. A feeling of numbness and coldness may occur in the limbs. There is a feeling of being out of sorts" which may amount to extreme mental irritability. These symptoms may persist for several days and may undergo amelioration before the actual paroxysm.

The acute attack commences usually early in the morning—2 to 3 a.m.—with intense pain and swelling of the metatarso-phalangeal joint of the big toe (more rarely some other joint—tarsus, ankle, thumb). With the onset there may be shivering and feverishness. The joint is swollen red, shiny, tender and throbbing; the veins in the vicinity are distended. As a rule the pain subsides in [illegible] returns on succe[illegible]ter or less degree, for about a week or ten days, when the attack terminates. During this period the patient suffers from acute dyspepsia, contsipation, cramps in the limbs, restlessness and irritability. After the attack the patient feels unusually well and imagines he is better than he has been for a long time.

RECURRENT ATTACK

Although effective treatment may ward off a second attack, after an interval, which may last a year or longer, recurrent attacks arise and tend to become gradually more frequent. In the earlier recurrences the original joint is ones other joints become inaphcated until in severe case scarcely any articulation escapes. In this chronic condition the affected joints become deformed and chalkstones or "tophi" form masses round them. These deposits, consisting of sodium biurate, gradually become hard and dense, and may become exposed by ulceration of the over-lying skin. Deposits may be formed also in ligaments, tendons, sclerotic membrane of the eye, and, quite commonly, in the cartilages of the external ear.

In chronic gout some degree of chronic nephritis is invariable; uraemia may cause a fatal termination. Myocarditis, and arterio-solorosis—evidence of degenerative changes in the heart and blood vessel—sooner or later manifest themselves. Chronic bronchitis is of frequent occurrence and may lead to emphysema Asthmatic attacks may arise. Dyspepsia and constipation are constantly present. Skin affections are prevalent. Involvement of the eyes may arise in the form of conjunct-vitis, iritis, retinnitis, and glaucoma. The formation of uric acid stones and gravel is not infrequent. Sugar may appear in the urine. especially in fat subjects.

These complications of chronic gout may also occur as manifestations of irregular or suppressed" gout and may arise in members of gouty families without the occurrence of the typical acute gouty paroxysms.

The outlook in gout cannot he regarded as particularly favourable. Acute gout is readily recovered from and is amenable to treatment. Occasionally, however, the local condition may suddenly abort and serious gastro-intestinal, cardiac and cerebral symptoms may arise and prove fatal. In chronic gout, which is the inevitable sequel to acute gout, permanent degenerative chinges tend to occur in the heart, blood vessels, and kidneys, and the degree of their unvolvement is the most important point in prognosis.

TREATMENT.

In the treatment of an acute attack, a lead and opium somentation should be applied to the affected joint, which should then be enwrapped in cotton-wool. The limb should be elevated and kept absolutely at rest. The bowels should be well opened with a vigorous purge—calomel 3 grains, followed by a saline aperient. Diet should consist mainly of milk and custards. Meat extracts and alcohol are to be strictly avoided. The patient should be encouraged to drink alkaline mineral waters freely. The drug "colchicum" eases the pain and shortens the attack. It is administered as wine of colchicum and should be given with alkalies and aperients.

In the treatment of chronic grout special attention must be directed to the diet. There should be a general reduction of the quantity and all "rich" foods absolutely excluded. Consumption of alcohol, especially wines, ales and beers, should be reduced to a minimum and is best avoided entirely. The personal hygiene must be maintained at its highest level. Regularity of the bowels should be ensured. Moderate but regular exercise is beneficial, more especially in those who live sedentary lives. Freedom from worries and overwork, physical and mental, must be aimed at. The clothing should be warm not excessive, but likely to prevent chill. A vigorous climate is, if possible, to be avoided. Alkaline mineral waters have a reputation in the treatment of chronic gout, and unquestionably are of considerable value. Message is useful where the joints are effected. A course of spa treatment is of special benefit in chronic gout. Bath, Buxton, Harogate, and Strathpaffer in Britain and Aix-les-Bains, Contrexeville, and Karlsbad on the Continent bear well-merited reputations in this respect.

Rejuvenating Your Hands

Massage Is One Of Simplest Means Of Improving Tissues Of Hands And Thereby Enhancing Their Beauty

While the anatomy of the hand cannot be altered by any process short of surgery, bony hands can be made plumper, stub-by fingers longer, and broad, flat finger tips more pointed, if you have the determination to adhere to the simple measures that will brin about so desired a transformation.

...

The French, past grand mistresse in the art of beautifying the body, orlginated a device for tapering the fingers. It is built on the order of a clothespin, and, foolish as it may seem, the tiny clothespin designed for day nurseries are just the thing to use for this purpose.

When for any reason exquisite hands are a business or social asset, no length to which you can go in remodeling them is to be ignored.

Large, dilated veins are usually conspicuous on thin hands. Raising the hands above the head and subjecting them to message in this poistion, not only empties the veins of their contents and fills out the tissues, but it tends to contract the blood bessels. Massage movements that stimlate wringing the hands will encourage plumpness of these members, especially if a good fattening cream is used during the process.

INDEX OF AGE

Not only does a carefully groomed hand bespeak refinement and cultivated tastes, put it attests to your youth. It is well-nown that the hands show traces of age long before the face. Some very young persons are unfortunate in that their hands appear much older than they are.

This due mainly to neglect or indifference to their needs.

For instance, thin, sensitibe skin soon wrinkles, unnes it is continually nourished with emollients; thin, scrawny hands require fattening screams; and so on. The hands are no exception to the rule that massage is one of the best mediums for improving the tissues. For this purpose use simple cocoa butter, or almond oil, or a combination of equal parts of lanolin, cocoa butter and almond oil.

The hands should be first softened in a bath of warm water, so that the gaping pores will quickly absorb the nourishment furnished b stroking them with the anonted fingers of one hand.

Begin at the finger tips and massage backward towards the wrist; applying the creams liberally to both sides of each hand and with gentle forcible strokes and circular movements work the nourishment into the underlying tissues.

When this treatment is pursued with conscientious regularity day after day, thin, scrawny hands, as well as the sensitibe skin, soon show an appreciable improvement.

SMOOTHENING ROUGH HANDS

When hands subjected to hard usage, to careless and neglectful treatment show evidences of chronic soil, the following treatment persistently pursued will bring about a gratifying change. First, give the hands a 10-minute bath in warm water softened with borax, toiet anmonia, and tincture of green soap.

Remove dry with a soft towel, and apply lemon juice on any stains or discolorations. Rub the inside of a lemon in and out around the nails, also wrap a bit of fine absorbent cotton on the tip of an orange stick, moisten this with pure lemon juice, and clean the corners of the nails, the most frequent site for accumulated soil and stain. Should hardened or callous spots exists, treat them with velvet pumice stone.

Rinse thoroughly in clear waters and anoint the hands with perfumed oil, which should be dubbed very pore, as well an in and out around the nails.

OLD HAND ON YOUNG PERSONS

One often observes old hands on quite young-looking persons. In all probability these persons have overlooked their hands having undergone operations for the rejuvenation of the face and neck. This is, perhaps, the result of ignorance, for it is not generally known that the youth of hands can be, at least temporarily, restored by means of plastic surgery.

EYE VEILS ARE NOT GOOD FOR EYES.

Women are injuring their eyes by wearing the fashionable eye-veils.

When a woman has worn an eye-veil all day she usually feels tired. Her eyes ache, and probably she has a headache.

It does not occur to her that the veil may be responsible.

A veil worn for long periods can have a harmful effect on the eyes.

'Anything with a mesh within an inch of the eyes must be injurious," said an oculist to a "Sunday Express" representative.

"It impairs the vision, and the woman has to strain her eyes to see properly.

"Veils with spots are the worst. They cause the eyes to converge inwards, and if worn long enough will produce an inclination to squint.

"If women must wear these veils they should at least be sure to bathe their eyes in a tonic lotion morning and evening."

MANKIND TO GO COMPLETELY BALD

Dr. Bruno Oetteking, of Columbia University, comes forth with the alarming statement that mankind will be completely bald by the year 2300, unless haircutting goes out of style. Similar prophecies have been made in the past, so posterity should not worry unduly.

In contradiction of the professor's theory, the experience of the man in the song who tried to get rid of the hairs on his face may be cited. He shaved them off, he cut them off, he chopped them off and he bit them off, but still his whiskers grew. And it is the same with the hair on the head. In general, it persists in growing, for which the barbers should be duly thankful.

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BOMBAY TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1933

IS IT PEKING THIS TIME JAPAN?

Smashing Advance With Aerial Bombardment

300 CHINESE CASUALTIES; TROOPS FORCED BACK

PEKING, May 15.

There is serious recrudescence of fighting on the Chinese side of the Great Wall where Japanese started a smashing advance preluded by aerial bombardments.

The Chinese admit that they suffered 3,000 casualties in the past three days at Nantienmen from where the Chinese troops were forced to retire.

The Japanese crossed the Tuan River driving back the Chinese forces.

The Japanese vanguard is reported to be in the neighbourhood of the famous British-owned Kailan mines at Tangshan.—Reuter.

Washington Watches Geneva Development

If Things Are Satisfactory Roosevelt May Grant Moratorium Despite Congressional Opposition

WASHINGTON, May 15.

Events at Geneva are closely followed here, for it is generally believed that they will provide key to the debt problem.

If results at Geneva are satisfactory, President Roosevelt will almost certainly ask the Congress to take some action before the June instalments are due and should it be demonstrated that moratorium is essential to the success of the conference, the President will be ready to defy Congressional opposition to demand the necessary powers.—Reuter.

RETRENCHMENT POSTPONED

Khargpur Workers Offered Terms For Retirement

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAGPUR, May 15.

The Agent of the B.N.R. has informed the General Secretary, B.N.R. Indian Labour Union, that retrenchment of 446 workmen of the Kharagpur workshops which was to commence last week has been postponed, till June next.

In the meantime special terms, for voluntary retirement have been offered.

PUNJAB ZAMINDARS ASSAULT POLICE

Sequel To Attachment Of Crops

LAHORE, May 12.

The story of how a police party while attempting to attach the standing crops of a Zaildas of Jharg was assaulted by the tenants and servants of the Zaildar resulting in serious injuries to a head constable and two constables was told in the court of Mr. Justice Bhide when five men figured as appellants against the sentence of five years rigorous imprisonment passed on them under section 332 and 333/149 I.P.C.

Of the six men arrested, one was discharged by the lower court and five were sentenced to vbe years rigorous imprisonment each by Additional District Magistrate of Sargodha.

On appeal His Lordship acquitted one of the appellants and reduced the sentence of the others from five to one year.

Mr. R. S. Sawhney, Barrister, appeared for the accused.—A.P.

SYNTHETIC RUBBER

It Is Waterproof And Unaffected By Mineral Oils Or Heat

Synthetic rubber, equalling the natural product in almost every respect and on some points even surpassing it, has been developed and perfected by the E. I. DuPont de Nemours and Company, Inc., of Wilmington Delaware. This new product "Duprene," formed the basis of an address delivered last night before the Montreal section, Society of Chemical Industry, by Dr. Charles M. B. Stine, PhD., LLD., DSc., vice-president and director of the DuPont company.

Illustrating his address with lantern slides and experiments, Dr. Stine dealt particularly with the research that led up to the development of synthetic rubber. Of Duprene itself, he explained that, among other advantages, it was not affected by mineral oils or heat to the same extent as the natural product, and at high temperatures did not undergo reversion. Furthermore it was waterproof, which, contrary to general belief, natural rubber was not, and it vulcanized without the addtion of sulphur.

PREVIOUS ATTEMPTS.

Early attempts to synthesize rubber, Dr. Stine stated, were made purely from an academic point of view, and had proved failures. With the invention of the automobile, however, and the consequent drain on natural rubber, serious experiments were made from the commerical angle. A corporation was formed in England, and although the results obtained were not very successful, they served as a guide for future chemists. Also, during the War, German chemist went deeply into the subject and succeeded in producing hard synthetic rubber, but not the soft, vulcanized product.

The DuPont chemist, led by Dr. Stine, who incidently was the first man to produce the explosive TNT commercially in the United States, studied the possibilities of synthetic rubber, and as the result of their research produced Duprene.

During his address Dr Stine distributed samples of Duprene among the audience, the samples demonstrating conclusively how amazingly alige the synthetic product is to the natura rubber Dr. Otto Maass, president, was in the chair. The vote of thanks was proposed by Dr. Whitby.

JINNAH'S LATEST

His Fling At Congress & Hindus In London Gathering

'FIGHT FOR FREEDOM'

Talks Of United Front But Insists On Safeguards For Minority'

LONDON, May 14.

Criticism of the Congress on the ground that it did not represent all sections of Indians particularly minorities was uttered by Mr. M. A. Jinnah addressing a very large gathering of Indian students at the Indian Students Union London.

He urged the necessity of a united front in the fight for freedom and blamed Hindus for lacking self-confidence. They must have confidence to say to British Government:

"We the majority community will consider safeguards for our minorities."—Reuter.

FREE STATE EXPORTS TO BRITAIN

Government Extends Bounty System To N. Ireland

DUBLIN, May 15.

The Free State Government has decided to extend bounty system on exports to Britain to North Ireland to a number of manufactures including linen and cotton piecegoods.

Bounties have hitherto been confined to agricultural produce.—Reuter's Special.

MOORS LOYAL TO SPAIN

Ready To Back Republic Against Monarchists

The Spanish Republican Government has won over the complete loyalty of the Moors, against whom Monarchist Spain waged ruthless war from 1919 to 1926.

The Resident-General at Tetuan has received the congratulations of the Sheripan Calipha, the representative of the Sultan of Morocco.

The tribal chiefs of the Riff and Onergha, kinsmen of Abdel Krim, have given the authorities an assurance that, in the event of an uprising of Monarchists in Spain they can be relied on to back the Republic.

They have enumerated the reasons for their loyalty.

The Republic has drastically reduced the numbers of the garrison.

Monarchist Spain, for keeping down 800,000 Moors, maintained 75,000 men.

In consequence of this reduction taxes have been lowered.

The separation of Church and State has bred more tolerance of Moslems.

Hundreds of Moorish families have emigrated from neighbouring territory into Spanish Morocco owing to the benefits conferred by the Republican regime.

All the Caids have removed ex-King Alfonso's portraits, and decline to wear decorations he conferred, despite all efforts made by Monarchists to spread disaffection.

DIE-HARDS ALARMED

Such Big Stride Towards Self-Govt. For India Will Paralyse Empire

LONDON, May 15.

The Conservative Association of Saffron Walden for which the Under Secretary for India, Mr. R. A. Butler is a sitting member has passed a resolution expressing confidence in Mr. Butler but expressing "great apprehension lest granting of self-government to India to the extent contemplated in the White Paper may be injurious to British Empire."—Reuter.

GERMAN FASCISTS IN U. S.

Hitler Disbands Them: No Longer Needed

Formal instructions to disband were served on the American section of the German Fascist Party, by express order of the Hitler Government says a New York message.

The German Consulate General here, commenting on the decision, said, "It has been realized that political organizations ought to remain in their own national territory."

At local headquarters of the German Fascists it was said that apparently the Hitler Government had decided that, now that Adolf Hitler is in power, there was no longer any need for the American section.

The group was formed originally through Alfred Rosenberg, chief of the Fascist foreign service, as a means of carrying on propaganda favourable to Hitlerism and of stirring up German Americans to support the regime.

At no time, it is said, did the membership exceed 1,500 members, but there were Fascist cells in New York, Chicago, Los Angeles, San Francisco and Cincinnati, and general headquarters were established in Detroit.

HITLER'S CARTOON PROVOKES POLICE

Editor Is Jailed And Swastika Mounted On Front Page

One of the great Liberal papers of western Germany, the Dortmund "General Anzeiger," was transformed overnight into a Fascist organ.

In connection with Chancellor Hitler's birthday, th e paper published a portrait sketch of him.

The Police Prefect, however, thought the artist "with malicious intention had given the Chancellor's features a distorted expression suggesting vulgarity".

Accordingly, the issue was confiscated, the editor was arrested, and the offices were occupied by storm troops.

To prevent the workmen and clerks from losing their livelihood, the Prefect commissioned the editor of the local Nazi organ to bring out the "General Anzeiger", which duly appeared with the swistika at the top of the title page.

The police action seems also to have been influenced by the fact that when the order for confiscation was issued 20,000 copies of edition still remained on the premises. It was inferred that they "were intended for defeatist purposes abroad."

Regina Garcia, a girl of Valtravieso, lost both arms in an accident. Life seemed hopeless till she saw two monkeys on a barrel organ using their feet as their hands.

Thrilled with the new hope, she resolved to imitate them and after months of practice she sews, writes, types, drives a car, and does housework—all with her feet. She can pick a needle from the ground with her toe.

SPECTACLE WAS SO ENTICING!

Fired For Looking Into Key Hole Court Orders Valet To Be Reinstated

Two very curious gentlemen, hotel valets by trade, came to the Dusseldorf Court to plead against their erstwhile employer, who fired them. He ought to take them back, they said, because it wasn't their fault.

The proprietor of the hotel said he fired them because they spent too much time looking through a certain keyhole. And furthermore, that keyhole was so attractive that once they engaged in a first fight in the corridor to decide who got the vantage.

"What were you looking at?" the judge demanded.

"Well, it was this way, your honour," replied one of the plaintiff's hesitantly. "There was a very pretty young girl in that room, and every morning she did setting-up exercises without very many—well, you know judge."

"Hm", said the magistrate. "These seem to me to be extending circumstances." Whereupon he ordered the proprietor to take back the employees on probation, and recommended that the innkeeper either counsel the young lady who caused all the trouble to leave her key in the hole, fill up the space with paper or put on a bathing suit when she exercises. It didn't matter which.

UJJAIN CRNIHASTHA FAIR TERMATES

Officials Thanked For Efficient Management

(From A Correspondent)

UJJAIN FAIR, May 15.

Swami Jnanendra on behalf of the Ujjain Bharat Sevashram Sangh express thanks to the officials who assisted the Sangha and efficiently managed the whole affair during Srihasta Fair. He also acknowledges with thanks receipts of cholera vaccines from the local Civil Hospital and is specially thankful to Capt. Bapurao Pawar, Suba, Secretary, Dr. Khirwadker and Dr. Nehru who were all along of great help to Sangha.

KERALA MUSLIMS MEET IN CONFERENCE

Demand Release Of Moplah Rebellion Prisoners

CALICUT, May 14.

The second session of the Kerala Muslim Conference concluded this evening after adopting a number of resolutions.

One of the resolutions characterised the White Paper as "disappointing and halting in its broad outlines, and reactionary and retrograde in essential matters and overloaded with irritating safeguards and reservations"

REPEAL OUTRAGES ACT.

The Conference, in another resolution, urged the repeal of the Moplah Outrages Act, and the release of the remaining Moplah Rebellion prisoners.

Sir Mohamed Habibullah, president of the conference, bringing the proceedings of the conference to a close, stressed the need for Hindu-Muslim unity which, he said, was essential for national progress, and exhorted the Moplahs to consolidate their forces and strive for the advancement of the community and the country.—A. P.

COLUMBIA STUDENTS VOTE AGAINST WAR

Approximately one-third of 920 students at Colombia University who were polled by the student-paper "Columbia Spectator, would bear arms under no circumstances. Only 81 adhered to the philosophy of "My country, right or wrong."

"The Spectator" pacifist in policy, reported that in the objecting group, 33 stated religious grounds, 105 ethical grounds, 464 would go to prison rather than to war and 191 would go to war rather than to prison; 498 felt that war could never be justified.

Bapu In Good Health After Week's Fast

Critical And Anxious Days, After Wednesday, Says Dr. Ansari: Appeal To Intending Visitors Not To Give Strain To Gandhiji

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

POONA, May 15.

"Gandhiji's health is very good and there is no cause for anxiety for another two or three days" said Dr. Ansari to your representative when emerging out of the "Parnakoti" at 11 a.m. after seeing Mahatmaji this morning.

Dr. Ansari added, critical and anxious days would be after the first half of the fast. Gandhiji who slept very well last night spent a quiet morning listening to the recitation of the Bhagvad Gita.

Mr. Mehta, nature-cure specialist gave massage to Gandhiji this morning.

As Mahatmaji is entering the second week of his fast his associates are anxious that no visitors should cause him the least strain. They therefore appeal to intending visitors to 'Parnakoti' not to undertake the journey.

SLIGHT RECURRING OF FEELING OF NAUSEA

POONA, May 15.

A bulletin issued from "Parnakuti" this morning states:—

"Mahatma Gandhi passed another comfortable night. There is a slight recurring of feeling of nausea, but otherwise his condition continues to be satisfactory."

NO SUNBATH TO-DAY.

While the fall in the temperature and welcome showers during the past two days helped Gandhiji in conserving his energy cloudy skies this morning deprived him of his usual morning sun bath which he is always keen on having.—A.P.

LATEST FROM MARBLE PALACE

(From Our Special Correspondent)

BY TELEPHONE.

POONA, May 15.

(3-0 P.M.)

Mahatma Gandhi broke his day of silence at 12-30 this morning. He had sound sleep for two hours and inspite of extraordinary weakness he is keeping up alertness of mind. He continued speaking to those around him though in a very low tone.

While being examined by Dr. Gharpure, Gandhiji told him that he was in very good health and remarked with a gesture that he could even run if needed.

Since morning Gandhiji drank 2 pints of water and the urinary trouble which was marked yesterday was absent to-day.

Those who have watched and nursed Gandhiji during the last fast give a very optimistic view and say that their Bapu who is an expert in the art of fasting will pull through this fast.

At the time of phoning Dr. Khanolkar, Acting Dean of the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Bombay, who is considered a blood specialist and who was summoned to Poona is examining Gandhiji.

GENERAL RAIN IN BOMBAY DECCAN

Widespread Thunderstorms In Frontier & Punjab

POONA, May 15.

The western disturbance persists over Kashmir and it has caused local rain there and fairly widespread dust or thunderstorms and a few falls of rain along North-West Frontier and in the Punjab. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been nearly general rain in Konkan, Bombay Deccan, North Hyderabad, Berar and Bihar and local rain in Orissa. West Central Provinces and Mysore while a few falls have occurred in South Madras. East Central Provinces, West Central India, Bengal and Burma. Temperatures continue below the normal in the Punjab.

Chief amounts of rainfall are: Maymyo one and a half inches; Naya Dumka one; Sauger Island and Cuttack three-quarters; Gaya a half; Purnea and Darbhanga a quarter; Akola, Amraoti, Hoshangabad and Pachmarhi a half; Hissar, and Lyallpur a quarter; Aurangabad and Madura two; Mangalore one and a half; Belgaum, Mahableshwar, Chitaldrug, and Kodaikanal one; Gadag three-quarters; Bombay, Ahmednagar, Poona, Bijapur, Miraj and Parbhani a half; and Karwar, Sholapur and Trichinopoly a quarter.

Forecast:—Rainfall will decrease in the Punjab, continue locally in Kashmir, extend and increase in Northeast India and extend in United Provinces. Thunderstorm rain will continue to be widespread in Konkan, Bombay Deccan and West Central Provinces, occur locally in Hyderabad, East Central Provinces and Central India and extend in South Madras, Mysore, Madras Deccan; East Gujarat, East Rajputana and Burma.—A. P.

NO EARLY MONSOON FOR BOMBAY

Sunday Thunderstorm, No Unusual Phenomenon, Says Dr. Banajee

"The spell of stormy weather which Bombay experienced on Sunday night is no indication of an early advent of monsoon in the city.

This opinion expressed by Dr. B. N. Banerjee, Government meteorologist to a "Chronicle" representative on Monday, will probably disappoint many people in Bombay who are eagerly looking forward to a change of weather to afford them relief from the sweltering summer heat.

USUAL PHENOMENON.

Dr. Banerjee thought that the thunderstorm which passed over Bombay on Sunday night was a usuan pre-monsson phenomenon which did not necessarily mean that the monsoon would break out earlier than usual. He pointed out that towards the close of May last year there was a similar thunderstorm. He agreed however that the storm this year was severe as the velocity of the wind was 56 miles an hour. The rainfall which accompanied the storm was 42 cents.

Dr. Banerjee did not wish to predict as to when the monsoon will break out in Bombay this year.

A woman beggar arrested in Prague told the police that her collections brought her an income of £1,200 a year.

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ANXIETY DISAPPEARS AT PARNAKUTI

MAHATMA'S ATTENDANTS SANGUINE ABOUT HIS TRIUMPH

Improvement In Condition Due To Unflinching Faith

(From Our Special Correspondent)
(BY TELEPHONE.)
POONA, May 16.

The condition of Mahatmaji who will shortly enter on the ninth day of his penance, remains unchanged this morning. Enquiries made at Parnakuti go to show that his condition seems better as the fast days increase. Those who were not very sanguine about him emerging successfully from the fast are to-day after seeing his wonderful condition convinced he will pull through triumphantly.

The anxiety on the faces of his attendants visible on the first four days of the fast was absent to-day, and everyone is talking of the marvellous way Gandhiji is pulling through. "He is in excellent condition to-day" is the keynote of to-day's bulletin. He knowing his condition better than the doctors who examine him, meekly submits to their examination just to satisfy his friends and the anxious public. Those who have seen all the previous fasts of Gandhiji are of opinion that the present fast has given him the least trouble.

Dr. Ansari who paid his daily morning visit stated that Mahatma Gandhi was in e—cellent condition and was very far away from the danger zone. He was beside Mahatmaji althrough the 1924 fast, and he declared that Gandhiji would come through with flying colours.

His present condition after nine days of resisting the pangs of hunger is attributed to his unflinching faith and determination to live.

Mahatma Gandhi had his usual morning prayers and sun-bath. Four persons in turn read the Bhagavad Gita in full and a few chapters from the Upanishad.

MAHATMAJI PASSES COMFORTABLE NIGHT

General Condition Excellent States Latest Bulletin

POONA May 16

A bulletin issued at 7 a.m. from Parnakuti to-day says: "Mahatma Gandhi passed a most comfortable night and enjoyed deep and undisturbed sleep throughout. There is no nausea.

His weight yesterday was 91-1/2 pounds.

His pulse is strong and steady and his general condition excellent."—A.P.

ADVANCEMENT ON SAFE LINES

O'Dwyer Suggests Gradual Transfer Of Power To Indians

LONDON, May 15.

Less than one per cent of the Indian intelligentsia were demanding that Britain should hand over control of India to them, declared Sir Michael O'Dwyer speaking in London.

He added that critics of the White Paper wanted advancement on safe lines which would eventually prove for the welfare of India as a whole.

They wanted to give Indian ministers an opportunity to govern and maintain law in their own provinces before handing over the Government of the whole of India to them.—Reuter.

HUNGER STRIKERS BREAK THEIR FAST

BENARES, May 15.

It is understood Mr. Kumud Chandra and Mr. Azad, who were hungerstriking in the Benares District Jail, have broken their fast, after a fortnight.

Both the prisoners have become very weak and have been removed in stretchers to the Jail Hospital.—A.P.

SHAUKAT ALI FOR PARNAKUTI

Leaves Allahabad After Meeting Malaviyaji

LUCKNOW, May 15.

Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived here this morning with Choudhry Khaliquzzaman, after meeting Pandit Malaviya at Allahabad.

He is leaving to-night for Bhopal, to see Begum Mohammad Ali from where he proceeds to Bombay. After seeing Dr. Ansari, he proposes to see Gandhiji.—A.P.

SETTLEMENT OF ECONOMIC DISPUTES

Geneva Prepares For Abolition Of Restrictions

GENEAVA, May 15.

The League Economic Committee to-day began to prepare the ground for the World Economic Conference in London. Besides the procedure for the friendly settlement of economic disputes beween States, the agenda provides for the consideration of the most favoured nation clause, and the quantitative restriction of international trade, including the principles on which a general agreement for the abolition of restrictions might be based.—Reuter.

U. S. FOREIGN POLICY

Important Declaration Will Be Made By Roosevelt To Offset Hitler's Speech

WASHINGTON, May 16.

A very important declaration on United States foreign policy will be made by President Roosevelt to-morrow in an effort to mobilise world opinion in time, possibly to offset Hitler's Reichstag speech on Wednesday, to save the Disarmament Conference and smoothen the path to the Economic Conference.

The declaration is believed to comprehend the doctrine for European relations like the Monroe Doctrine, and is also expected to assert the United States readiness to consult other nations when war threatens, to join in proper safeguards and urge the realistic disarmament contained in the MacDonald Plan.—Reuter.

WORLD ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

Roosevelt Selects Five U. S. Delegates

WASHINGTON, May 15.

It is understood that President Roosevelt has tentatively selected the following United States delegates to the World Economic Conference.

Mr. Hull, Secretary of State,

Mr. Newton Baker, ex-Secretary of War,

Mr. James M. Cox, ex-Governor of Ohio and democratic nominee for the Presidency in 1920,

Mr. Bernard Baruch, the well-known financier and

Senator Pittman (Mississippl).—Reuter.

AMERICAN NAVY ECONOMISES

34 Ships Placed On "Rotating Reserve"

WASHINGTON, May 15.

With a view to economising expenditure, the Navy Deparment has ordered one-third of all the United States combatant ships and naval aircraft to be placed on "rotating reserve" or reduced commission.

Some 34 ships will be affected.—Reuter's Special.

BRITAIN'S TRADE PACT WITH NORWAY & SWEDEN

LONDON, May 15.

Britain has signed two more trade agreements, one with Sweden of great importance to British coal and various manufacturing interests, and other with Norway. Negotiations are proceeding with Iceland, while Finnish representatives will open negotiations on arrival, in London during the weekend.—Reuter.

COMMUNAL TENSION IN AMRITSAR

Abduction Of Hindu Girl Married To Muslim Causes Trouble

PRECAUTIONS TAKEN

Husband Arrested & Warrants Issued For Apprehension Of Shanti Devi

AMRITSAR, May 15.

Throughout last night and to-day there was considerable communal excitement in the city, caused by wild rumours that Mahomedans have been holding meetings for the last three or four days, protesting against the abduction of Shanti Devi alias Barkate from the house of Ismail, a tailor, whom she married last night.

Great panic was caused in Hindu business quarters, which were closed. Police patrols were immediately posted throughout the city. Police guards have been strengthened to-day and in the evening the Deputy Commissioner himself visited the bazars of the city.

A deputation from the Piecegoods Association also waited on the Deputy Commissioner, who assured them that Government had adopted adequate measures to maintain peace. Several non-officials are also exerting their influence to maintain peace and precautionary measures are being taken to prevent a riot.

HUSBAND ARRESTED.

The police have obtained a further remand till May 20th in the case against 8 Hindus, who were arrested for alleged abduction, criminal trespass and riot on May 7th, when Shantidevi alias Barkate was removed from Sharifpura in broad daylight.

Karamrhand, the alleged husband of the woman was also arrested to-day. The other case filed by Karam Chand against Ismail and his mother for alleged enticing of a married woman was also adjourned till May 18.

Bailable warrants for the arrest of Shantidevi have been issued.—A. P.

CAPT. EDEN FOR GENEVA

LONDON, May 15.

Later information suggests it may prove undesirable that either Sir John Simon or Lord Hailsham should leave London on Wednesday, and Captain Eden himself may return to Geneva with full Cabinet instructions, as his conduct of the British case at Geneva at all times earned him the complete confidence of the Cabinet.—Reuter.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishakh Vad 7. 1989.
Muslim—Moharrum 20. 1352.
Parsi—Adar 12, 1302.
Sunrise—6h 4m.
Sunset—7h 6m.
Hightide—4-50; 17-42.
Lowtide—10-50; 23-14.

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter 16th May 6h 20m p.m.; new moon 24th May 3h 37m p.m. first quarter 1st June 5h. 23m. p.m.

WEDNESDAY, May 17.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EXCELSIOR—"Ambassador Bill," Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS—"Imitation Doctor." Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Payment Deferred." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Purna Bhakta." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Hot Pepper" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
PATHE—"Luxury Liner." Daily at 3-30; 6-30 and 10 p.m
WEST-END— "Shyam Sunder." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY—"Sleepless Nights." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
MAJESTIC CINEMA—"Sinhgad." Daily at 5, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA—"Rambha-Ranee" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema (By kind permission of the Management.)
6-30 p.m.—News available.
7-00 p.m:—Book Talk by The Bookman.
7-10 p.m.—A Columbia variety show, sponsored by Messrs. S. Rose & Co. Ltd.
7-,5 p.m.—Cotton, Silver. Gold, Seeds, Wheat Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

9-10 p.m.—News in Hindi. New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates.
Classical and Light Music.—Bai Laxmibai of Baroda with Dattaram Parwatkar, Sarangi.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Signal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Operatic programme (gramophone records).
7-55 p.m.—Science in the Making. a talk by Mr. Julian Huxley.
8-15 p.m.—Programme by B B C Radio Vaudeville Stars (gramophone records.
8-55 p.m.—Rene Tapponier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—The B B C Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—New Books, a talk by Mr. R. Ellis Roberts.
10-45 p.m.—News Bulletin.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail Steamer "Mantua" with the Mails from London of 4th instant arrived at Aden at 2-30 p.m. on the 14th idem and left there at 7-30 p.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 19th instant.

The "Mantua" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 a.m. the same day.

BANDRA DINNER:—The annual Aloysian Dinner took place at Bandra on Saturday night at which Mr. B.M. De Souza, President of the Suburban Aloysian Association presided. The occasion kas employed for the distribution of prizes to the winners of the Tennis Tournament of the Mangalorean Catholic Recreation Club.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Superscribed Mails for Singapore and Japan per S.S. "Hakodate Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 3-0 p.m. on Wednesday the 17th instant.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S.S. "Congella," via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m .on Tuesday the 16th instant instead of 6-30 p.m. on Monday the 15th inst. as previously notified.

GATHA SOCIETY.—A meeting of the Gatha Society will be held to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. (S. T.) at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute's Hall. (Ravelin Street. Hornby Road, Fort). Mr. Sorabji N. Kanga, B.A., will deliver a lecture on the following subjects in English:—

1. "Various opinions regarding the mode of generation of hypnosis or the hypnotic state.
2. "Remarkable instances of cures effected through suggestions in the hypnotic state".

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD:—The Secretary of the Students' Brotherhood writes: The Managing Committee of The Bombay Students' Brotherhood is bringing the list of members up to date. The members are, therefore, requested to intimate at a very early date any change of their address. The yearly reports of the Brotherhood to about a hundred and fifty of the members for the previous year have been returned to us by the D. L. O.

RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE AT KALBADEVI.

To-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Kalbadevi Road, Pt. Durgaprasadji Mishra will deliver a religious discourse on Vedas. All are invited to attend.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS:—The N. Y. K. Steamer "Tokiwa Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 14th inst., and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 18th at 9-0 a.m.

The Clan Line steamer "Clan Macinness" left Liverpool on the morning of 15th instant.

HARIJAN UPLIFT WORK IN CAWNPORE

(From Our Correspondent).

CAWNPORE, May, 15.

For the last 4 days, Sjts. Iqbal Krishna Kapur. Nawal Kishore Bhartiya, Sreo Narain Tandon. Shibban Lal Saksena, Prakash Narain Saxena, Amar Nath Mehrotra and other Harijan uplift workers are busy with census of the Mehtar residents of Haddi Godam. They are gathering complete details of their everyday life, their means of livelihood and their difficulties and troubles.

Dr. Jawahar Lal Rohatgi and Pt. Raghubar Dayal Bhatt went out collecting funds for the Provincial Branch along with Sjt. Kunzru. A night School has been opened where no less than 30 Harijan boys are taking their lessons daily.

A batch of lady workers is continuing its round of personal service among the Harijans.

RAIN EXPECTED IN GUJRAT

Daily Weather Report And Forecast

POONA. May 16.

The Western disturbance is passing away eastwards and has caused nearly general rain in north Bengal and Assam. The weather is disturbed in the Arabian Sea off the Kanara Konkan Coast and fairly widespread thunderstorms have occurred from Kathiawar to east Central India, with local rain in the latter division and a few falls in west Central India, west Central Provinces, east Rajputana and Gujerat. Associated with thunderstorms there has also been local rain in Tennaserim and Upper Burma while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, east Central Provinces, Baluchistan and Malabar.

TEMPERATURES.

Both day and night temperatures are appreciably below normal in and around the Central Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Port Blair. Mergui, one inch; Tavoy, Lashio half an inch; Maymyo a quarter: Tezpur one inch; Jalpaiguri three-kuarters; Gauhati, Dinajpur half inch; Sibsagar, Dhubri, Shillong, Cherapunji, Bogra, Sambalpur a quarter inch; Sutna one and a half inch; Kanker one inch; Jubbulpore half an inch; Dohad half an inch; Panjgur, Jaipur a quarter inch; Mercara one inch; Kodiakanal three-quarters inch.

FORECAST.

Rainfall will extend in Konkan, Gujerat, east Rajputana, Central Provinces, Central India and the Deccan, and light thunder showers will occur in west Rajputana, Sind, and Baluchistan. Thunderstorm and rain will continue per Burma and will extend in in north Bengal, Assam and Up-Lower Burma, south Madras and Madras and Mysore and occur locally in Orissa and south Bengal.

Earthquake Report an earthquake shock of moderate intensity at its origion of about 1,800 miles away, was recored by the Bombay seismographs at six hours and 48 minutes S. T. on Tuesday May 16.—A. P.

SAW REFLECTION IN WATER

Strange Discovery Leads To Arrest Of Alleged Thief In Port Trust

A shadow falling on the water in a gutter in the lavatory, which caught the eye of a Madrasi Scale Inspector of the Bombay Port Trust, led to the arrest of a Hindu, who was alleged to be in possession of 23 tools belonging to the S.S. "Trantenfels" now berthed in No. 1 Victoria Docks.

Mr. S.K. Achan had gone to the lavatory, where he noticed on the water running in the gutter the shadow of the occupant of the adjoining room secreting some things round his waist. This aroused his suspicion, as recently some cases of thefts had occurred in the Docks.

Mr. Achan thereupon waited for the man to come out. On emerging the man seeing Mr. Achan watching his movements rather suspiciously, turned and fled, but was chased by Mr. Achan, who gave the alarm.

Sergeant Kent of the Yellow Gate Police Station, who happened to be passing immediately joined in the case, and arrested the culprit. On examination, it is alleged he was found to be in possession of 23 tools belonging to S.S. "Tantenfels."

The accused was remanded into police custody by the Magistrate to complete their investigations.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

May 5
Pasha, Murray, Rangoon
Garmulla, Warden, Calcutta

DEPARTURES

May 15
Tarantia, Caithness, Liverpool
Bhutan, Harris, London
Ormara, Liles, Karachi
Garmula, Warden, Karachi
Silton Hall, Harrison, Calcutta.

S S Pasha: The T M Company's steamer Pasha, arrived in harbour on Monday from Rangoon, with a general cargo and timber.

S S Garmulla: The B I S N Company's steamer Garmulla, arrived in harbour on Monday from Calcutta with a general cargo and hence she sailed on Tuesday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Tarantia: The Graham T Company's steamer Tarantia, sailed on Tuesday for Liverpool and Marseilles, with a general and same bottom cargo.

S S Bhutan: The P and O S N Company's steamer Bhutan, sailed on Tuesday for London with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Ormara: The B I S N Company's steamer Ormara, sailed on Tuesday for Karachi, with same bottom cargo.

S S Gambhira: The B I S N Company's steamer Gambhira, sailed on Tuesday for Bassein, with ballast.

S S Silton Hall: The Messrs. Madhavlal and Company's steamer Silton Hall, sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

GOODWILL DAY.

"Under the auspices of twelve different associations of Young Men in Bombay, the Goodwill day to develop a spirit of brotherhood among the nations of the earth, will be celebrated on Thursday May 18th at 6-30 p.m. at the Blavatsky Lodge French Bridge, Chaupatty. Dewan Bahadur K. M. Jhaveri will preside and Messrs. K. Natarajan, M. C. Chagla, M. V. Venkiteswaram, R. P. Masani and others will speak.

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Capital Paid-up Rs. 1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund Rs. 1,00,00,000

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CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300/- to Rs. 1,00,000/- at 1 per cent per annum. Interest on balances in excess of Rs. 1,00,000/- allowed only by special arrangement. No credit will be given in accounts for interest amount to less than Rs. 5/- per half year.

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Manager.

AN INTERVIEW WITH MENAKA

True Art Must Transcend Technique

Essential Conditions For Indian Dance Revival On Sound Lines

(By D. C. SHAH.)

In the formative stage of any movement, it is necessary that conditions for its development on sound lines should be properly understood.

This applies to art equally with any other sphere of activity. One branch of Indian art in particular —the dance—is passing through a transitional stage from its decadent position to which it has fallen through several social causes to an honoured place among the refined arts.

In the revival of Indian dancing, an important contribution is made by "Menaka" who is already well-known to the Indian public by her success in Europe and rerently in Bombay. "She is the Pavlova of the East"—this was the comment made to me by Mr. F. Theo Rogers, an American journalist from Manila (Philippine Island) now in Bombay, who was the personal friend of such famous dancers as Pavlova, Ruth St. Denis, Argentina and Raquel Meller.

"Menaka," whose real name is Mrs. Leila Sokhey, is the wife of Col. Sokhey, MD, IMCS, Director of the Haffkin Institute, Bombay, who is the first Indian to hold the post. Coming of a high-class Hindu family of Bengal, here minds is steeped in the cultural lore of India. She is greatly helped in her art by her splendid figure-tall and slim and well disciplined—a great asset to a dancer.

I met her in her beautiful home at Parel, a suburb of Bombay, amidst the charming scenes of natural beauty. She had just finished the strenuous physical exercises which she takes every morning to herself "in form." As we sat down to talk, Col. Sokhey, a cultured gentleman with a sound understanding of art, also joined in our conversation.

"I have made it my life-work", she told me, refering to her pursuit of the dance as an art, she explained that from her earliest days, she had been getting inspiration from the simple village life and the ancient classical sculptures.

EUROPE'S INTEREST IN INDIAN ART.

Asked about her experience in Europe, Menaka said that everywhere she received good resp-ponse. But the interest in Indian art was more pronounced in Germany and Holand where they had a better understanding of it. Some of them are adopting our technique, especially the idea of using the hands and fingures in an expressive way—the Indian classical technique of "Mudra."

Discussing the essentials of the art, Menaka said that a dancer must use the body as an instrument for expressing the soul. The dance must be a form of self-expression, as much as music, painting, sculpture or any other form of art. A dancer must learn the technique, but her dance must be a creative effort with a personal touch,—something that will express her own individuality. Every dancer must create her own dance. Secondly, technique must be combined with art, that is to say, the dance mus be beautiful and graceful. If it is not that, it has no claim to be called an art.

Another essential was that a dancer must have a sense of rhythm, without which she cannit acquire grace of movement.

NEED FOR INDIA.

On what lines should the revival of Indian dance be followed? Replying to this question, 'Menaka" said 'the most important thing was physical culture. One who aspires to be a dancer must from early childhood, take physical training to make the body strong, plaint and supple, which is necessary for any appreciable success in dancing. Rigorous physical training is the A.B.C. of dancing. This the primary part of instruction every dancing School in Europe. But this elementary necessity was sadly neglected in India. A dancer must work hard all the time. This was the secret.

Another point emphasised by "Menaka" was that there should be music specially arranged to suit the dance. The music should be in the proper 'tal' and 'rag' and must be as expressive as the dance itself.

On the point of technique, "Menaka" said that both the current and the classical techniques should be learnt, to be used intelligently according to the requirements of the particular dance But true art must transcend the tecnique of Pavlova's success.

SIMBLIFY THE STAGING.

"We have to learn a great deal from Europe in the matter of the staging," said Menaka, turning to another point. The ordinary practice prevalent in India of having elaborate and gorgeous settings eclipses the artiste. The proper way was to have simple and yet effective settings that would form a suitable background for the dance She prefered her settings to be of grey colour which gave the best effect. Similarly, the lighting also should be simple and effective. Such a combination of settings and lighting would produce the artistic atmosphere which was necessary for the dance.

Menaka does not think that the revival of Indian dancing should be exclusively on the lines of a return to the classical. There are, she says, some beautiful forms in the traditional and current school also. The existing materials should be intelligently used and improved.

APPEAL TO MASSES.

It cust be the object of reformists, Menaka told me, to get the ordinary public to take an increasing interest in the dance as a cultural power. She did not believe in depending merely on the highbrows or the intellectual aristocrats. In her opinion, the true test of an art is that it must appeal to the man of average intelligence—to the ordinary public. Only thus can the dance in India be raised to a position of honour like the sister arts of music, painting, etc.—a position which it once enjoyed in the golden age of Indian civilization.

VARIETY OF STYLES.

Menaka's efforts are not confined to the classical dances alone. She takes her materials from every possible source of beauty that comes her way. Her repertoire includes dances of different categories. In "Laxmi Darshan" (birth of Laxmi) she uses the plastic technique which is based on posturing and control of the body. Then she also uses the folk dances, for instance, the "Radha Krishna" number. The "Usha" (dance of dawn) is lyrical, expressing the reacetion of her soul to the beauties of nature. In "Gramya Goshti" (dance at the village well), she uses the "tandava technique."

When performing in Europe, Menaka had a male partner for some of the dances. He is Mr. Khalil Dehdashti, a talented Bombay artistic, who goes under the stage-name of "Nilkantha."

LITTLE ENTENTE KICKS

Czechoslovakia Foreign Minister Defies World To Change Frontier

Dr. Benes, the Czechoslovak Foreign Minister, defies the world to alter the frontiers of his country by revising the Peace Treaties.

He told Parliament that he could not understand how anyone of those advocating the revision of the treaties could believe that independent States would allow other Powers to dispose of their territory.

Any attempt to alter frontiers would lead to war, he declared.

"Let those desiring Czechoslovakia to yield territory come with armies to take it',' he said.

Dr. Benes also announced that Czechoslovakia and Poland would agree very soon on a permanent treaty of friendship.

A Chicago woman applied for divorce because her husband beat her when she spent her weekly domestic allowance on jig-saw puzzles, which are now the popular craze in America.

Miss Harriet Hodgman, of Golders Green, aged eighty-two, who has suddenly lost her hearing, is learning lip-reading at a deat-and-dumb school.

DADAR'S CONTRIBUTION TO UPLIFT WORK

A mass meeting of H ndus took place at Dadar on Sunday to offer prayers for Mahatma Gandhi long life. Sjt. B. Y. Sawant who presided said a few words on the significance of Mahatmaji's fast urging all the workers to do their level best to eradicate this evil with solid and constructibe work among those poor brothers, which will br ng. in the end, happiness to them and all. Advocate Pradhan, Advocate Kowli. Sjt. Deorao Naik and Mrs. Motiwalla delivered speeches and the meeting terminated after a vote of thanks to the chair.

A procession w.s led by Sjts. V. R. Dighe and Y. G. Patil, and members of the Gandhi Seva Sena walked in front of the procession followed by a number of Harijan and caste Hindu boys. Behind them a mass of people including several Harijans followed and many respectable citizens including high class and educated ladies was a feature of it.

Peshawar, May 15.—The District Azad Muslim Association, adopted resolutions urging the release of Politicals in the Frontier.—A. P.

London, Nay 15.—Sir Eric Phipps, British Minister at Vienna, has been appointed Ambassador at Berlin in succession to Sir Horace Rumbold shortly retiring.—Reuter.

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SPORTS GOSSIP FROM EVERYWHERE

SWIMMING CHAMPION HURT.

E. Poussard, the European champion, sprained his ankle during the International Springboard Diving contest between England and France at Derby. Poussard hit the bottom of the bath with his foot when doing a somersault. He was leading by ten points, bu was obliged to retire.

France won. R. Heinkele, France, was placed first with 140.22 pts.; Brisco Ray, of Highgate, was second with 125.71 pts.; with P. Le Maitre, France, third with 114.70 pts.

F. G. Milton, London, lowered the Midland Counties quarter-mile record by 3 4.5 secs., beating A. H. Benton, Burton.

GOAL SCORING RECORD.

The remarkable goal-scoring record which stands to the credit of W. Haines, centre forward of Nantymoel in Wales was published recently. Haines has scored in every game the club has played over four seasons and during that time he has shot nearly 200 goals, an average of nearly fifty goals a season. In addition to this he has also scored every time he has taken a penalty kick during the four seasons.

FRENCH RUNNERS' COME-BACK

Jules Ladoumegue, making his first appearance after his long suspension by the French Athletic Federation, won a 3000-metres race at the Stade Pershing, Paris, on April 16 in 8 mins. 59 2-5 secs.

JOCKEY DILLON'S RETURN.

Jockey Dillon, who headed the list of winning jockeys in the last Madras racing season, arrived in Madras on May 12 from Australia with his wife, and left for Mysore the same day. He is engaged to ride for Captain Gold smith in the coming Mysore and Bangalore meetings.

SULTAN KHAN HONOURED.

So far sixteen countries have entered for the International Team Chess Tournament including the British Chess Federation. Sultan Khan the Indian player has been included in the British team.

FASTEST SPORT IN WORLD.

Ice hockey is claimed as the fastest sport in the world.
ers must have stamina as well as

The Toronto and Boston playspeed. as in the Canadian National Ice Hockey League championship match at Toronto they played 104 minutes extra time before Toronto scored the first goal and won the championship.

This is an ice hockey endurance record.

1000-CORNERS MOTOR RACE.

The race of a thousand corners the world's most thrilling motor race, is to be held in Britain in future.

This famous event, decided only at Monte Carlo, and seen by the biggest crowd ever to attend a motor race, will no longer be held in the principality of Monaco.

The loss on the race was over £6,000, and the authorities have decided that the race shall not be held again.

But this type of event, admitted to be one of the finest motor racing spectacles in the world, is to be carried on.

It will be held at Douglas, Isle of Man, next July.

Organised by the Royal Automobile Club, the race will take place through the streets of the town itself.

The course is very similar to that used at Monte Carlo and it will include the traditional 1,000 corners.

In the Monaco event only the world's premier drivers were allowed to take part, and a similar provision will apply to the Isle of Man races.

WEST INDIES DECLARE AGAINST ESSEX

DaCosta Scores 105 Not Out

LONDON, May 15.

The following are the closing cricket scores of the first class cricket matches which began on Saturday:—

Middlesex 299 (Hendren 162 not out) vs. Lancashire 242 for 2.

Gloucester 180 and 172 vs. Surrey 228.

West Indies 370 for 6 declared (Da Costa 105 not out) vs. Essex 86 and 17 for nil.

Hampshire 151 and 130 for 9 vs. Warwick 315 (Kilner 102, Wyatt 90).

Kent 205 and 122 vs. Somerset 165 and 29 for nil.

Notts 238 and 97 for 6 vs. Leicester 190.

Glamorgan 223 vs. Sussex 304 for 8 (John Longridge 140).

Worcester 467 for 9 declared vs. Oxford 316 for 5 (Townsend 133).

Yorkshire defeated Derby by 6 wickets. Derby 51 and 78; York 96 and 35 for 4.—Reuter.

"GOLF NEWS"

An Interesting Publication

We have before us a copy of the April issue of "Golf News," a monthly journal devoted to the game, of which three numbers have already appeared. Though small in size, being only 24 poges from cover to cover, "Golf News" contains a deal of information and reading matter which is certain to appeal to enthusiasts out here. Special features of the little magazine include a comprehensive list of the leading golf clubs in India, information concerning which includes not only the membership, record of course and number of holes, but also something which is of personal interest to the golfer considering a holiday, namely, how to get there and what it costs; and results of various competitions held by clubs all round the country—for which, incidentally, the proprietor of the paper offers prizes (for both ladies and men) for the lowest scratch and lowest handicap scores returned every month. Among other articles in the April number is a detailed draw of the last American Amateur Championship, showing the path of Ross Somerville to the final in which he won his sensational victory. At a cost of 8 annas per copy (Rs. 6 for the year) the journal, which is well printed, is well within the reach of every golfer in the country and we imagine it will not be long before it builds up a substantial circulation. Enquiries should be addressed to the Editor, "Golf News," 300, Bowbazar, Calcutta.

HENDREN'S 162 FOR MIDDLESEX

Watson-Iddon Partnership Yields 208 Runs

LONDON, May 15.

Hendren scored mainly through hits on the leg-side and on-drives. During his stay at the wicket for six hours he hit not iess than seventeen boundaries.

Watson occupied the crease for five minutes over four hours. In partnership with Iddon he put on 208 in 205 minutes for the third wicket.

Kilner played a sound innings for three hours and hit one 5 and ten 4's.

John Langridge gave an exhibition of varied batting during his innings which lasted five minutes over four hours. His score included eighteen hits to the boundary.

IS SOCIAL LIFE TOO TIRING FOR YOU?
WINCARNIS
Wincarnis
Coleman & Co. Ltd. NORWICH
OR CAN YOU REALLY ENJOY IT!
When the day's work is done and friends can meet together — that should be the very salt of life. But is it for you?
Wincarnis is Nature's supreme tonic. It will banish your lassitude and debility. It offers fresh strength and vigour to those who are nervy or rundown.
It seems too good to be true, but for fifty years Wincarnis has proved to millions of weary folk that it is unquestionably the world's greatest tonic and strength giver. No wonder it is called the Giver of Life.

TEHERAN APES MODERNITY

Off Its Europeanised Streets, However, Life Is A Thousand Years Old

(By EUGENE LYONS.)

Until a westerner grows accustomed to its exotic uavor. the capital of Persia seems to him like a stage set for a somewhat fantastic operetta of the East. It takes weeks for the edge of unreality to wear off entirely.

Until then a westerner wakes rug dealers. the diminutive policemen and the turbaned Mullahs—above all the flocks of black formless veiled women with their horsehair facial awnings like bird-beaks—seem actors on a vast "set". You half expect the scene shifters to come on and remove the blind mud-colored walls which form those tortuous narrow alleys.

Until then a westener wakes with pleasant astonishment to the sad sing-song of street hucksters, the eloquent lamentations of beggars, the unearthly cries of peasants urging their donkeys and camels on. He rushes to the window attracted by the approach of shrill flute music and is amused to find the Shah's soldiers marching by to those unmartial strains.

EUROPEANISED STREETS.

All this despite the fact that Teheran is already one of the most Europeanized of Eastern cities. Samarkand and Boukhara, which the writer visited, and even the native part of Tashkent, are far more Oriental looking. But the western elements in Teheran's make-up seem intrusive. A sense of fitness leads with stranger's mind to overlook the main strees with their lines of European shops, the increasing automotive traffic. the men in pants and coats and black visored hats. Those seem out of place in a city enclosed by a high brown wall and 12 elaborately mosaiced gates; in a city lying within the hollow of a vast horseshoe of mountains forever snow-peaked.

But when the strangeness is rubbed off. Teheran's modernity makes itself felt. Foreigners are so numerous that they attract not the slightest attention—a well-dressed American or European is far more conspicuous in Moscow than here. A good deal more than half the foreigners are Russians—thousands of emigres who have become Persian citizens and hundreds of employes of Soviet trading organizations.

NO STREET CARS.

The city, despite its 350,000 population, has no street cars and only a few omnibuses. Clean double-spanned carriages—known by the imported Russian word of dreshky—are the chief means of communication for those who can afford it. A few meterless taxis may be found on the main square. The majority of permanent foreign residents, however, own motorcars. Only the most provincial of country mules, arrived with loads of citrus fruits or rugs, still shy at the horseless monsters.

Redlights at the main crossings —believe it or not, Teheran's own traffic signals—stop the most variegated traffic. A sort of moving symbol of East and West, Modern and Ancient. Neighing dreshky horses, braying burros, snorting camels. coughing Fords, all in a tangle, waiting for the lights to change. The only silent, patient beasts of burden are the human ones—the heavily-laden "hamals" bent double under their loads.

The first-rate hotels are, of course, fifth-rate. The same relative rating applies to main-street imitations of Paris hit shops. American drugstores. European night-clubs. etc. But not for lack of trying. The hotels, mostly owned by Russian emigres, have about one bath piece. available at a short hours' notice if the plumbing is in order. which is not often. A faint electric light is provided until midnight and kerosene lamps thereafter. A telephone system exists and functions better than one would expect.

ALL-MALE NIGHT CLUBS.

The night clubs are owned mostly by elegant young Persians with post-graduate courses in night life in Berlin, Paris and London. Except for a few professions who sit timidly in corners. these clubs are womenless. Few Persians are modern enough to take their wives to a public place and the city is so small that it is not safe to take other men's wives. What can be more desolate than an all-male night club? Fairly recent jazz songs are played with a Persian accent for a deserted dance floor.

The main avenue, of an evening, is loud with American syncopation and European languages in giant voices. These are the imported "talkies" being broadcast into the street as advertising for the films on view. Inside, the pictures proceed haltingly being cut every half minute for hand-printed explanations in Persian and Russian.

LIFE IN BAZAARS.

Off the Europeanized streets, however, life in a thousand years old. You flatten out against one of the mysteriously blank walls to let a pack-donkey pass. Girl children, already wrapped in the hideous black sacks, look at you shyly. Suddenly you blunder into the Teheran bazaars, miles and miles of them—a labyrinth of crowded, noisy, colorful streets under rows of stone cupolas. Merchants sit cross-legged on their rugs. In stores which are more like booths. The various trades are concentrated in the same alleys; a naw of copper smiths or Jewellers, rug-dealers, fruit-vendors. money-changers.

Through the bazaars if you are properly led, you stumble into the Jewish quarter where streets are narrower, muddier, more poverty-stricken than most, where wmen are unveiled. where "Kosher" signs abound. A large proportion of the bazaar traders are Jews and more shops are closed on Saturday than on the Moslem Sabbath. which is Friday.

PERSIAN HOMES.

The writer was fortunate in being able to penetrate behind the barred gates and windowless walls, to Persian interiors. These are always a pleasant surprise. In contrast with the drab outside, they are bright, ample. usually with a pool of fountain in the were and cheery windows looking out of the court. Rooms are gay with rugs and hangings and are spotlessly seen. For all the inroads of modernism, Persian life is still inward. centered in the family rather than in the ttreets and public places.—"Chicago Herald Tribune."

SUPPORT COASTWISE SHIPPING

It Is Third Arm Of Transport, Says Lord Beatty Appealing To British Traders

Lord Beatty, president of the Coastal Trade Development Council, and Sir John Sandeman Allen, M.P., chairman of its executive, have addressed to Chambers of Commerce and various unions and associations of manufacturers and traders in Great Britain a letter drawing attention to the advantage to trade if greater use were made of coastwise shipping and appealing to traders to give this form of transport their support. The appeal is based on nine main points:

The indispensability of coastwise shipping (as the principal training-ground of the Merchant Navy) to the maintenance of our world shipping status;

The need for encouraging coast wise ships in time of peace if they are to be available in time of war;

The need for the recogntion of coastwise shipping as a third arm of transport, both alternative and complementary to road and rail;

Its relation to employment of sailors, stevedores, dock and ware house hands administrative staffs shipbuilders and repairers, and those engaged in the manufacture of ship's materials;

The fundamental and inherent economy of water transport.

The frequency, regularity, and speed of coastal liner services and their ability to cater for "door to door" traffic.

The possibility of development in conjunction with inland waterways, which would bring direct sea access to inland towns and cities;

ESSENTIAL TO PROSPERITY OF PORTS.

Special appropriateness to the handling and carriage of loads which are either themselves susceptible to damage or are a cause of damage to road surfaces bridges. drains, and cables; and

Relationship of coastwise traffic to the maintenance and prosperity of the ports and of the coastal industries which are dependent upon shipping for transport.

The letter adds: "From the regular coastal liner sailing from port to port on a strictly observed time-table to the general tramp; from passenger vessel to the shallow-draught auxuliary coasters and sailers which ply the river estuaries and, by means of inland waterways, penetrate to inland centres of trade, the British coastal industry shows a record of progressive endeavour."

G. K. C. Flays Modernist Poets

James Joyce And Gertrude Stein Are Funny Without Knowing It He Says

G. K. Chesterton writes about modern English poets whose work has never been "translated into English" in "All I Survey," a book of essays published by Dodd Mead. He mentions particularly James Joyce and Gertrude Stein, with their "coining of new words by the confusion of old words; the running of words together so as to suggest some muddle in the subconsciousness," and points out that Charles Dodgson, in his "Alice in Wonderland." "did identically the same thing, only he happened to know it was funny."

NEW RACE OF PEDANTS.

But Miss Stein and Mr. Joyce are writing without trying to be funny, he says, and he doubts whether "posterity will even try to understand Miss Stein." There is at present, however, he writes, speaking of the audience of modernist poets in general, a "new race of pedants who are only too proud of reading the poet in the original, and merely murmur as they read, in a tantalizing fashion, that the original is so very original."

"This is the paradox of the clique; that it consists of those who understand something and do not wish it to be understood; do not really wish it to be understandable.

"But such a group must in its nature be small, and its tendency is to make the range or realm of culture smaller.

"It consists of those who happen to be near enough to some unique or perverse mentality to guess that a man means something that as yet he cannot really say; just as a detective might be legitimately proud of having extracted some sort of valuable evidence from a lunatic who was deaf and dumb.

"But this does not make for the enlargement of the poet's power of expression or of the public's power of appreciation.

WHAT POETS SHOULD DO.

"The ideal condition is that the poet should put his meaning more and more into the language of the people, and that the people should enjoy more and more of the meaning of the poet.

'At present, even good poets often do not write good poems, but rather notes for poems.

'They think it enough to record, as in a sort of disjointed diary, that they did feel a sense of poignant futility on seeing an old hat on a deserted hat-peg; or an indescribable surge of rebellion on observing a broken vase in a suburban dust-bit."

The sympathetic critic, he continues, can say quite truly that he can imagine how the poet felt under such circumstances. "but that is only saying that one individual can imagine the imagination."

"It is not completely communicating the imagination by means of the image."

It is very easy to believe, he says, that Shakespears could make something sublime out of a dust-bin or hat-peg, but that was because he "set out seriously to describe the indescribable."

"That," he concludes "is the whole business of literature, and it is a hard row to hoe."

OXFORD KEEN ON AVIATION

University Air Squadron Has Long Waiting List

Oxford University Air Squadron has moved its headquarters from Upper Heyford to the new aerodrome at Abingdon, which is several miles from Oxford and, incidentally, one of the finest Service aerodromes in the country. The removal was made by air, the Vice-Chancellor of the University flying himself in the leading machine of the Squadron. He is 69 and was making his first flight. In spite of "bumpy" weather, he declared on arrival at Abingdon that he has enjoyed every minute of the journey.

Many distinguished visitors travelled by air to welcome the squadron. The Marquis of Londonderry, who is Secretary of State for Air, piloted himself from London in a training aeroplane; he is learning to fly and making quick progress, and though he was accompanied by a Royal Air Force officer he himself controlled the aeroplane most of the way.

The squadron, which was formed in 1925, consists of undergraduate members with small staff of Royal Air Force instructors and aircraftsmen. Every year about 25 members complete their training. Though in essence the squadron is a non-military organization, a few of these men enter the Royal Air Force on leaving the University and others take commissions in the Reserve of Air Force Officers. Most of them, however, adopt other professions; some few are gradually making names for themselves in aeronautical research.

Proof of the keenness of the undergraduates is that the squadron is generally at full strength, and that there is always a waiting list. A special selection committee on which the university is represented deals with all applications for membership.

An organisation has been formed in Vienna to provide timorous citizens with personal bodyguards. These private guards are all skilled boxers or ju-jitsu wrestlers.

A bayswater spinster keeps lizards, instead of cats, as pets. Her favourite is a lively green specimen which she takes to church and on shopping expeditions.

False fire alarms cost the ratepayers of London between £30,000 and £40,000 every year.

STOP PRESS

MEDICAL BOARD'S REPORT

(From Our Special Correspondent)

(BY TELEPHONE.)

The Medical Board consisting of Drs. Ansari, Deshmukh, Gilder, Erulkar, Bapat; Gharpure and Patel have issued the following Bulletin about Gandhiji's health at 3 p.m.

"We have examined Mahatma Gandhi to--day. Since last Thursday he has lost 2-3/4 lbs. in weight. Very little nausea now persists. The blood pressure is not rising. Acetone bodies are present in the urine. Urea percentage is low. Blood examination showed no jaundice."

"Mahatmaji is very weak but keeps cheerful."

The doctors were in conference for half an hour before issuing the Bulletin.

TOPICS ON THE "TAPIS"

Keep The Congress Door Open

By B. G. HORNIMAN

ALLAHABAD CONVERSATIONS.

The conversations which have just taken place at Allahabad between Maulana Shaukat Ali, Pundit Madan Mohan Malaviya and other leaders were confidential. As usual in such cases, there is a flood of revelation, suggestion and speculation, especially from people who have their own axes to grind, as to what took place what was discussed and how the discussion ended.

The Associated Press correspondent makes the extraordinary statement that the Maulana "seems to have disliked Mr. Gandhi's decision to suspend the Civil Disobedience movement." This is clearly unbelieveable.

After his interview with the Viceroy the Maulana frankly expressed his own feeling that it was a pity that Mahatmaji made the statement he did regarding Civil Disobedience, but he did not, and could not now, express disapproval of the suspension of the movement.

EASY TO UNDERSTAND.

It seems to me quite simple and easy to understand the Maulana's point of view, even if we do not agree with it.

His interview with the Viceroy evidently left him with the impression that the unfortunate communique of the Government of India had been provoked by Gandhiji's discussion, in the interview he gave to the press immediately after his release, of the methods he would adopt if Civil Disobedience is to be continued after the period of suspension comes to an end.

The one thing that is most clear in the statement made by Gandhiji after his release is, that his advice to suspend the movement was intended as a gesture of peace to the Government and that the final abandonment of the movement would be dependent on a response to the gesture by Government in the form of a general release of Congress prisoners.

ABSURD AND MISCHIEVOUS.

He put this very clearly and straight-forwardly when he said that Civil Disobedience could not be abandoned as long as Congress leaders were buried alive in the jails.

What Maulana Shaukat Ali evidently feels is that it would have been more politic and helpful to be content with the mere decision to suspend the movement, without discussing the form it should take in the contingency of its resumption.

To jump from this to the assumption that he disapproves of the suspension of Civil Disobedience is obviously absurd and—whether intentionally so or not—mischievous.

DAY OFF IN DALAL ST.

While the cat's away the mice will play, so the Dalal St. journal, temporarily freed from the thralldom of the Gold-bugs takes a day off to make a bid for popularity as the champion of uncompromising resistance to peace moves.

It indulges in a gratuitous and wholly mischievous attack on the Maulana, who is depicted as an emissary of the Government employed to bring the Congress to its knees.

THE MAULANA'S MIND.

Those who know the Maulana's mind can only regard this attempt to revise the old game of "baiting the Big Brothers" with contempt.

It is better and more decent to accept what he has to say himself, and we find this tucked away in a corner of the "Free Press Journal" underneath two columns of mischievous suggestion regarding the attitude taken by him in confidential conversation at Allahabad.

As I have said, we may not agree with Maulana Shaukat Ali's view as to the steps to be taken at the moment by the Congress leaders, but we must give him credit for a whole-hearted and single-minded desire to bring about a settlement between those he represents in his own community and the Congress.

That is an object so important, and I would say all-transcending, that we should listen with respect to whatever he may have to say and give it the most serious consideration, instead of falling into paroxysms of hysteria about "No Surrender."

WHAT THE MAULANA SAYS.

In the interview, which the "Free Press Journal" consigns to the most obscure corner it can find and idiotically but mischievously entitles "He Hates Prestige," the Maulana emphasises that he "stands for honourable peace."

Is there any suggestion in this that he wants the Congress to be beaten to its knees as the "Free Press Journal" in its leading article suggests.

It is true that the Maulana pleads that a "false sense of prestige" should not be allowed to stand in the way of an "honourable peace". This seems to me quite an unexceptionable sentiment, to which many Congressmen, whose loyalty to the Congress cannot be impugned would subscribe.

NOT ASKING FOR SURRENDER.

Whether he is right or wrong, the Maulana has become imbued with the belief that the Viceroy and the Government of India recognise that "our movement for uplift cannot be killed" and "are anxious to conciliate India without losing their own prestige."

If he has formed this opinion after a talk with the Viceroy, he is no more to be censured for exploring the possibilities of a settlement with the Congress leaders than is Mahatma Gandhi for startling a good number of his followers with a gesture of peace and an open invitation to the Government to make peace possible by releasing Congress prisoners.

The Maulana, for his part, is anxious, I take it, that the Congress should make peace possible by a definite abandonment of Civil Disobedience, and whether we agree with him or not, it does not justify the insinuation that he is asking the Congress leaders to make a humiliating surrender.

AVOID DISSENSIONS.

Let it be remembered that Gandhiji himself has stated very clearly that, as far as he is concerned, if Civil Disobedience is resumed it will be conducted on very different lines and cease to be a mass movement but a movement conducted by methods which may make it difficult "to secure a single civil resister."

But there is no need to enter into a discussion of the future of Civil Disobedience. At any rate, I see no need for it, for I have not the least doubt that it is not going to be revived or that, despite all present indications, the Government themselves will adopt the course which will make its final abandonment possible by the Congress on honourable terms.

What is most essential at the moment, as it seems to me, is that we should try and avoid suspicious recriminations and insinuations which create fissiparous tendencies.

SENSELESS ATTACKS.

Above all, we do not want a revival of these senseless and stupid attacks on Maulana Shaukat Ali and the vast mass of Mussalmans whom he represents that have done so much harm in the past.

There cannot be national unity unless we are prepared to see and consider one another's point of view and adjust differences on a basis of mutual endeavour towards an understanding.

The Indian National Congress will belie its name if it becomes the exclusive property of a fanatical section determined to fritter the energies of the country in pursuit of a movement that has ceased to be effective.

THE OPEN DOOR.

The Congress can never be a sectional organ. Its doors must be open to all. They have been long closed to a great section of Indians who were formerly one of its strongest pillars and without whom it can never claim to be representative of the country as a whole.

Attempts to close the door on them again, when they are anxious and ready to come in, must be resisted by all patriotic and reasonable Congressmen.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

Twilight Twitters

The Japanese have gained their objective in Northern China and will now create a neutral zone in the conquered territory.

About as neutral as Manchukao!

* * * *

Three thousand Chinese have been killed in the cause of turning Chinese territory into neutral territory. It is regrettable, but they should have known better than to resist there noble efforts to consolidate internationalism in Asia.

* * * *

"SEND YOUR SAVINGS TO THE SOVIET."

—"Free Press Journal."

Nobody wants us to keep anything in India.

* * * *

America has had its faith shaken in the World Economic Conference by the war talk in Germany, the disarmament setback in Geneva, the possibility of a flare-up in Danzig and the report of Hitlerite ambitions in Austria.

So now Roosevelt is wondering whether it would be more prudent to start mobilising for the world flare-up.

* * * *

Britain's contribution to the Tariff Truce is an undertaking not to increase duties apart from applications already made before May 12.

Every increase of duty that could possibly be thought of has already been thoughtfully provided for, so now the Truce can begin

The mutts who thought a Tariff Truce meant a suspension of Tariffs are left wondering.

* * * *

Constable: "I shall have to summon you, miss. You've been doing forty miles an hour."

Young Woman: "You've too late—another policeman told me he'd do that a village or so back."

NILA: NAGINI CONFESSES

Gandhiji Asks Emotional Youth And Social Workers Take Heed From Her Example

(By Mahatma Gandhi)

"Dear Mahatmaji,

I am writing this to you because I have not succeeded in publishing in the papers the statement concerning my past life which I ofe the world I would serve for Truth. I want those who are aware df the impure and extravagant way I have lived upto only yesterday to know that I am sincerely striving to begin a new life, and I want the general public to know that as an aspirant to social service I have been a great hypocrite. Please do what you can to make it known that I have not only lived an impure life in the past but that I have been untrustworthy in my worldly dealings and sailed under false appearances.

After squandering the capital of a small inherited income, I recklessly and needlessly incurred debts. I was not even concerned about the payment of these debts until the implications of the new life I thought I had adopted began to dawn on me about six months ago. Even then, when in order to discharge the obligation honourably, I had decided to earn by my own effort the amount I owed, I continued to incur new debts. Nor did I succeed in purifying my life even when I seemed to be leading a pure life.

REPENTENCE.

I thought at one time that I would discharge the obligations by writing and lecturing in America. But I saw that that would mean a continuation in another form of an untruthful life. I therefore, came to the conclusion, that, if I were to be true to the new life, I must utterly break with the impure past and hope somewhat to repay at least the moral obligation, by serving the most despised of the community, with which I have thrown in my lot. As you know, I have, therefore, been trying for sometime to live among and serve Harijans to the best of my ability. I would gladly have toiled for my creditors as a common labourer if I could have thereby given them any satisfaction. But that could not be. I can only say to them that, if a single rupee comes to me in an honourable manner, it shall go to them. But the only honourable way open to me is to do what penance I can for the past through the silent service of Harijans.

24-4-33. Sincerely yours.
NILA NAGINI."

WHAT I LEARNT.

Though I had read about the coming of this lady to India and her acceptance of Hinduism and yearning to go to the Ashram at Sabarmati, she had never corresponded with me till after the September fast. When the possibility of the second fast to start on the 2nd of January last was announced, she wrote to me a long letter telling me that she would join me in the fast. I wrote to her, strongly dissuading her from the course and inviting her to see me, if she was not convinced. I asked her in one of my letters to let me know young men to help her. She wrote a long letter in reply. Meanwhile she had started Harijan work in Bangalore with some young men to help her She wrote to me about it. This interested me more in her. And I wrote back in praise of her work. Thus our correspondence grew.

Suddenly a friend who had just returned from Mysore warned me that my letters were being exploited and that Nagini Devi was a mere adventuress of doubtful character. Thereupon I wrote to her an urgent letter, telling her to some at once to Poona. I felt that the Harijan associaion, if the report was true. She came promptly in answer to my letter. Her behaviour was strange as she came in. I straightaway told her what I had heard about her character. She repudiated all the charges. I thought there was an end to the matter and began to inquire more about her work. But as the conversations grew, my suspicion was roused and I frankly told her about it.

MOST PAINFUL REVELATIONS.

That led to most painful revelations one after another. Her life was one of lewdness, untruth and extravagance. The lewdness did not seem to repel her. She was brought up in a Bohemian family, where the very name Jesus was taboo. (Nagini Devi is only 24, was married in Greece at the age of 17 and has a son with her). She seemed now to realise the amazing contradictions of her life. I put it to her that she was doing an irreparable damage to the faith of her adoption, injuring the Harijan cause and corrupting the morals of the youths who had gathered round her. I believe that she saw the force of what I urged.

She decided at once to break with the past, run the risk of being prosecuted by her creditors and to live among Harijans for their service and bring up her boy for the same work. She went back to Bangalore. She wrote a brief letter of confession for the press, which the latter would not publish. She removed to Harijan quarters in Bangalore and, coming under the spell of a vicious man, fell again. She then went to a Harijan village near Chitaldroog. She was neglected by the person who took her there. She very nearly collapsed. During this period she was keeping up regular correspondence with me. She saw that it was impossible to serve Harijans or to hold herself together without proper guidance.

SENT TO SABARMATI.

I felt that it was my clear duty to work out the logical extent of the advice I had given and that, if she was to live the life of service to the lowliest, she must go to the Ashram, where she had dreamt of going long ago. I could not possibly ask any friend or other institution to run the risk of taking a foreign young emotional girl with a black past hardly yet out of sight. With the consent of the manager of the Ashram, therefore, I have sent her there, though not without hesitation. Nor is it without hesitation that I am sharing her letter with the public. It is difficulut to believe that all her terrible past is dead for ever. But sudden changes have happened in men's lives before.. Let us hope that Nagini Devi's will prove to be one more such case. What is impossible for man is possible for God.

Needless to say that she goes to the Ashram without the slightest intention of taking part directly or indirectly in the Civil Disobedience movement.

A WARNING.

One word to the young men who fell under Nagini Devi's spell. She has given me the naked details of her past life. Youth will be emotional all the world over. Hence the utter necessity of preconceived and deliberate 'bramhacharya' during the study period, i.e., at least 25 years. Let the youth of the country know that this Harijan service is the most difficult of all humane services. I do not publish one-tenth of what comes under my notice of the moral degradation to which the criminal neglect of caste-Hindus has reduced them. The work, therefore, demands the highest purity and the greatest simplicity on the part of the workers. Let the young men and women who are working for the cause take heed from the example of Nagini Devi.—"Harijan."

"A" WARD MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Hindus & Muslims Take Little Interest In Contest

The Municipal by-election for the Fort Ward which took place in the Bombay University Convocation Hall on Tuesday was a keenly contested affair.

Mr. B. J. Deorukhkar, the Harijan candidate, having withdrawn from the contest, there were three aspirants in the field contesting for two seats—two of them being Parsis and one European.

Both the seats were rendered vacant by the demise of two Parsi City Fathers, the late Sir Dinshaw Petit and the late Mr. P. J. Murzban.

The three candidates who are seeking election are:

Mr. B. N. Karanjia, ex-President of the Indian Merchants' Chamber.

Dr. D. N. Saher a well-known Parsi doctor and

Mr. Lionel H. Rose of Messrs. Mackinon Mackenzie and Co.

PARSIS AND EUROPEANS ACTIVE.

While a large number of Parsi and European voters visited the polling booth, the election seemed to evoke little interest among the Hindu and Muslim voters and very few of them were to be seen at the Convocation Hall.

The voting being on communal lines the Parsi votes were divided between the two Parsi candidates while the Europeans solidly supported the European candidate.

The chances of Dr. Saheb are considered to be very bright and the contest for the remaining one seat will be between Mr Karanjia and Mr. Rose. The latter besides getting the solid support of Europeans and Anglo-Indians is supposed to have secured some Hindu and Muslim votes owing to his connection with the firms of Mackinnon's.

There are in all a little over 9,400 voters in the ward comprising of 2,533 Hindus, 2,505 Parsis, 620 Musiims, 1,584 firms and companies, 1,198 Europeans and 964 Anglo-Indians.

The result of the elections will be declared on Wednesday.

BANDRA NATIONAL LIBRARY

Committee Decide To Open Up New English Section

(From Our Correspondent)
Bandra, May 16.

Sixteen years ago a group of young men started a small library for the benefit and uplift of their neighbours. The venture caught on and has grown fast.

A few years back the library succeded in obtaining a grant from the Bandra Municipality. Its stock of books at present is confined to Marathi and other vernacular languages. The papers to which it subscribes are also vernacular with the exception of the "Bombay Chronicle" the only paper in English.

The Committee of the National Library have now resolved to open up an English section. Literature in English will now be purchased and persons who have not had a vernacular education may also avail themselves of the library.

By replacing a top section of a patient's skull with a piece of celluloid Dr. Karl Ney, of Manhattan Homeopathic Hospital, claims to be able to cure cases of epilepsy.

NOW CAR IS FAVOURITE ARTICLE WITH THIEVES

Two Found Missing Within Fortnight

A new type of crime seems to have made its appearance in Bombay. In the course of a fortnight two motor cars were found missing from Fort and the thief or thieves have so far eluded the Police.

About a fortnight ago a Baby Austin Car belonging to a European was stolen from Ballard Estate.

A similar theft was committed on Monday evening. It appears that Mr. H. Byramjee, a Parsi residing at Cumballa Hill, drove his Baby Austin Car to Apollo Street and left it unattended by the roadside. When he returned after a few minutes the car was found missing.

He reported the matter to Sergeant Rimmer of the Palton Road police who is making inquiries into both the thefts.

DEATH SENTENCE CONFIRMED

Mr. Justice Baker and Mr. Justice Bromfield at the High Court confirmed the death sentence passed by the Sessions Judge of Poona on one Balu.

On 8th January last, the accused stabbed one Balu with whom he had a quarrel ober money-matters. Balu succmbed to the injuries.

KHOJA SHIA ISHNA-ASHRI VOLUNTEER CORPS

To put on record its deep sense of loss at the sad demise of the death of Khan Bahadur Haji Bachubhai Ali, J.P., a spcial general meeting of the above society was held on Thursday, May 11, at 9 a.m. (S. T.) at Pala Gali, Library Hall under the presidentship of Haji Dawoodbhoy Hajee Nassur Mowjee when Maulana Syed Mahomed, Professor of Government Delhi College and other leaders of the Khoja community were present.

After eulogising the services of Khan Bahadur Haji Bachubhai Ali to the Institution and to the Khoja Shia Ishna Ashri Jamat a resolution expressing deep regret at the death of tre late Khan Bahadur was unanimously carried.

SHAW: : : : : VERSUS: : : : SHAKESPEARE:

Who Is Greater?—Belligerent Irishman Surpasses Marx But Not Bard Who Is Adored By All

Who is the greater, Shakespeare or Shaw?

The belligerent Irishman, who castigated the United States, has, with customary modesty, placed himself hardly lower than the "sweet singer of Avon"; but a more disinterested evaluation of the two men was made before the Arts and Letters Club by Wesley Frost, United States Consul-General in Montreal, who, without answering the question directly, reached the conclusion that Shaw has influenced his own generation more than Shakespeare did his.

LOVE FOR SHAKESPEARE.

"We owe a debt to him (Shaw) which we can almost calculate," Mr. Frost said, "yet we have for Shakespeare a love beside which our love for Shaw sinks well-nigh into insignificance."

Mr. Frost proceeded by outlining what could be said in disparagement of Shakespeare's grandeur, then what could be said for him, then turned to Shaw and the elements or permanency in the works he has given the world.

Shakespeare, he noted, had the advantage that the language was in a moist and plastic state and he could and did coin words as he pleased. Mr. Frost referred to his Anglo-Saxon words which, if used by a modern author would shock a modern reader, his free splitting of infinitives and participles, the use of double negative and comparatives. "His grammar," the speaker said, "was vamped as a person vamps the piano and there were no critics to bring him back when he strayed."

HIS DEFECTS.

It was true, also, that he took liberties in his verse that to-day the rankest tyro would not permit himself. Then he was privileged with regard to his stories. Plutarch and other sources from which he took his plots were unfamiliar to many people of his time so that he was free to use plots which to-day are hackneyed. To-day, Mr. Frost commented, when an O'Neill writes a Mourning Becomes Electra everybody knows it is just a new version of the Oedipus complex.

Mr. Frost referred to Shakespeare's unstinted use of murder, suicide, gore and torture, acceptable to audiences living in a more vigorous time. Versimilitude was something he did not have to consider, whereas the modern playwright would hardly be listened to if he used Shakespeare's devices. Dramatic tours de force were at his command that are not at the command of the modern writer.

Discussing the qualities which raise Shakespeare above his contemporaries or subsequent rivals, Mr. Frost referred to the fact that the warp on which his clays are embroidered was largely composed of strong, tough threads, of apothegms and copy-book maxims his sustained lifting power, his style, rich because his nature was rich, his imaginativeness.

NOT A BAD DESCENT

Turning to Shaw Mr. Frost said it was no descent from the sublime to the ridiculous to do so. Shaw, he added, has influenced the daily lives and business of the present generation far more than Shakespeare did those of his own. Shakespeare dealt with more elemental situations and wrote for all time, for which Shaw reproached him, and he accordingly possessed a universality of appeal to which Shaw could never pretend.

But few playwrights had been more helpful and provacative than Shaw and he held the distinction of having influenced two generations over a period of forty years when men who might have exerted parallel influences had died literary deaths. Mr. Frost contrasted Shaw's substratum of morality with Shakespeare's banality. discussed the modern writer's moral earnestness, his evangelical fervor, his attack on sentimentalism, patriotism, nationalism, his influence on the social structure of his time. "Shaw," he said, "has had more influence on world history than Karl Marx." Through his socialistic preaching the ideas of people of his period have been deeply coloured.

A PAMPHLETEER

Mr. Frost set Shaw aside as a competent dramatist, describing him as a pamphleteer, a polemist who condescends to use a few acts of dialogue to relieve his discussion of social questions.

Cyril Stackard, president of the club, was in the chair, Mrs. Leona Mitchell, soprano, sang several songs, and the president sang, to his own music, a poem written for St. George's Day by W. L. King, another member of the club, R. L. Calder, K.C. moved a vote of thanks to the speaker and Mrs. Mitchell.

KUMBHARWADA FIRE RELIEF FUND

The Hon. Secretary of the above Committee announces that the following donations have so far been received towards the above fund:—

1. Previously acknowledged Rs. 14,656-6-0. 2. Mr. Bhogilal Mohanlal Rs. 250; 3. Mr. Bhogilal Karsondas Rs. 520|4|3; 4. Mr. Jethanand Dayaram Rs. 11; 5. Mrs. Lilavati Patel Rs. 10; 6. Mr. Navnitlal B. Rs. 2, 7. Mr. Anandji Kanji Karsondas Rs. 25, 8. Mr. Chhaganlal Virchand Rs. 250; 9. Bombay Saw Mills Rs. 101; 10. Nanah High School Rs. 5; 11. From Ghatkoper Rs. 75; 12. Mr. Motiram V. Jayakar Rs. 10; 13. Mr. R.G. Nadkarni Rs. 20; 14. A sympathiser Rs. 5; 15. Mr. Hemchand Mohanlal Rs. 250 and 16. Dewan Bahadur K.M. Jhaveri Rs. 25. Grand Total Rs. 16,215-10-3.

APPEAL FOR DONATIONS.

As the Municipal authorities are insisting on building pucca huts and the estimate of the cost of re-constructing the colony comes to Rs. 40,000 the generous public is, therefore, requested to send their donations to any of the following centres:——

1. The Social Service League, Girgaum, Bombay.

2. The Working-men's Institute, Damodar Hall, Parel, Bombay.

3. The Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal, Girgaum Back Road.

4. The Bombay Provincial Co-Operative Bank, Ltd. Fort, Bombay.

5. Shet Velji Lakhamsi Nappoo, Dana Bunder, Bombay.

SHAW AS SEEN BY JAPANESE GENERAL

He Is No Cynic & Does Not Like Modern Isms

TOKIO, (By Mail).

A new light on the personality of Mr. Bernard Shaw is thrown by the Japanese War Minister, General Sadao Araki, who has written a magazine article about it, after meeting the famous Irishman.

"I like old men", he remarks, "because I respect their quietness and mildness. To respect old men is our duty. Mr. Shaw's expressions are refined. There is no affection and there is no priggishness.

"I have heard many tales of his cynicism. As I talked with him I thought of Tolstoy. The most interesting side of him that I found is his way of speaking out without hesitation, without reserve, without giving any argument. I do not consider that is cynicism—I regard it as the conclusion that has passed through his great brain.

"I saw that Mr. Shaw did not recognise any such modern 'isms' as communism or socialism", records General Araki. "I only wish that he had more sincere interest in Japan and things Japanese. He talked of the philosophy of earthquakes—but he has never experienced an earthquake. I greatly regret that during his eighty odd years of life, he has not received an earthquake shock.

"An earthquake is no surface affair. It comes from the depths of the earth. It is regrettable that I could not hear his earthquake philosophy based upon actual experience.

And rather wistfully the General adds, "An earthquake happened just before Mr. Shaw's arrival in Japan."—Reuter.

Muslim's Claim To Beat Wife Rejected

CALCUTTA, May 15.

The question whether "A Mahomedan husband can beat his wife" came up for decision before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice S. K. Ghose in a Letters Patent Appeal.

In this matter the husband, Afsaruddin Ahmed, instituted a suit in the court of the 4th Musiff at Dacca against his wife, mother-in-law and another claiming restitution of conjugal rights on the allegation that the wife had refused to live with him without any just and reasonable cause.

The wife Sahiannessa Bibi the husband was guilty pleaded "inter alia" that of ill-treatment and in the habit of beating her and consequently he was not entitled to succeed.

The Munsiff accepted the plea of the wife and dismissed the suit, but on appeal, the Additional Sub-ordinate Judge of Dacca decreed it upon the view that slight chastisement and even beating to some extent was permissible under the Mahomedan law and that these were necessary for the proper going of the family of the class from which the parties were drawn.

Against this decision the wife preferred an appeal to the High Court and Mr. Justice Mukherji reversed the finding of the subordinate judge and restored that of the munsiff holding that a Mahomedan wife could successfully resist her husband's claim for restitution of conjugal right if she could prove that the husband was guilty of a course of conduct which involved danger to her personal health or safety

Against this decision the husband preferred an appeal under the Letters Patent.

Their Lordships upheld the order of Mr. Justice Mukerji and dismissed the appeal with costs.

WANTED DEATH DEFYING AVIATORS

Apply To 'Eagle & Hawk' Producers

LOS ANGELES. (By Mail.)

Fifty battle-scarred aeroplanes —British, French and German— are to play their last part—in a film.

Sopwith snipes, De Havilland "pushers", Spads, Niepuoris and Fokkers—names familiar to every War pilot—are now being assembled and patched up ready to take the air in a film of aerial warfare to be called "The Eagle and the Hawk."

In addition to spectacular "dog fights," these veteran machines will be used in thrilling dives to earth and many will be crashed beyond repair. And so now the producers are looking for fifty intrepid aviators to fly them.—Reuter.

BEST ESSAYISTS

The following is the result of the competition for the best essays for the Dr. Bhau Daji Memorial prizes of the Saraswat Brahman Samaj, Bombay:—

GROUP I:—Mr. Ganesh Krishnaji Rajadhyaksha: 1st prize Rs. 40 (Wilson College).

GROUP II:—Miss Durga Vithalrao Shirgaoker (Mahila Vidyalaya, Belgaum): 1st prize Rs. 15.

Miss Champa Yeshwant Gunaji (M.G.E. Society's High School, Poona): 2nd prize Rs. 10.

The prizes will be given on Dr. Bhau Daji's Anniversary Day to be celebrated on 3rd June next at 5-30 p.m. in the Samaj premises.

DID HE EVADE MILITARY SERVICE?

Ormsby-Gore Rebuts Lloyd George's Charge

Mr. Ormsby-Gore, the First Commissioner of Works, issued the following reply from the Office of Works to Mr. Lloyd George's attack on him in mail week in connection with his services during the war period:

"Had Mr. Llyod George done me the usual courtesy of sending me a copy of the letter he circulated to the Press recently before publication, I think I could have persuaded him that he has been guilty of both inaccuracy and some measure of personal unfairness about my war record.

I never "sought" what he calls "protection" during the war. I certainly never "sought" a job in his office. Had I desired such "protection" it would have been easy to obtain it as a then member of the House of Commons. I was a Yeomanry officer before the war, and I joined up as such on August 4, 1914. I was, in due course, sent with my Yeomanry Brigade to Egypt, and until March, 1917, I had an obscure, uneventful and undistinguished career in various military jobs as detailed by my military superiors

AS LORD MILNER'S SECRETARY

In March, 1917, very much to my surprise, Lord Milner applied to the Commander-in-Chief in Egypt (Sir A. Murray) for my secondment in order that I might undertake work for him on his personal staff. Lord Milner was then a member of the War Cabinet and I, perhaps too readily, fell in with his request. Having worked for some months as one of Lord Milner's personal secretaries, Lord Milner formed the opinion that I should be more useful generally, as well as to him personally, if I were made, in addition, to continuing as his secretary, a member of Colonel (now Sir) Maurice Hankey's staff at 2, Whitehall-gardens, and as a result of Lord Milner's initiative I was appointed as such.

As soon as I learnt that not only Mr. Lloyd George but the Secretary of State for War thought that such an appointment at home should be given to an older and more senior officer, I urged Lord Milner to release me, and get me any militay job anywhere overseas. However, it was not until early in March, 1918, after I had been home nearly a year, that I was replaced at 2, Whitehall-gardens by Colonel (now Sir Leslie) Wilson, of the Royal Marines.

I was then sent back to Egypt with the temporary rank of Major at the order of General MacDonough, then Director of Military Intelligence at the War Office .

LL. G.'S POST-WAR ACTIVITIES

May I assure Mr. Lloyd George that I have never sought to depreciate the ability and energy which led to his rise to the Prime Ministership, nor his wonderful services to the Empire in that capacity. My political quarrels with Mr. Lloyd George arise from the "character" of his activities, and particularly his speeches on foreign affairs, ever since he ceased to be Prime Minister.

I am sorry that Mr. Lloyd George should think that I ever sought to evade military service overseas or took any step to that end. I am equally sorry that he should express the view that, because I loyally tried to serve him and his colleagues in the War Cabinet when requested to do so, I must be permanently barred from any free but sincere expression of political opinions as a member of a Government to which he is so hostile some 15 years later."

LLOYD GEORGE'S REPLY.

When a Press Association reporter inquired whether Mr. Lloyd George had any comment to make with regard to Mr. Ormsby-Gore's letter, he said, he had nothingn so say except that Major Ormsby-Gore's letter confirmed the accuracy of his statement.

As regards the question of discourtesy, Mr. Lloyd George said that he was not aware that when a man had been personally attacked he should not be able to defend himself without asking the permission of his assailant.

INFANT MUSLIM GENERAL AS REVOLUTIONARY LEADER?

Sir Mahomed Iqbal Throws Light On Rising In Chinese Turkestan And Believes, Causes Are Mainly Economic

LAHORE, May 13.
(BY MAIL.)

The effects of the revolution in Chinese Turkistan on Central Asian politics were explained by Sir Mohd. Iqbal in the course of an interview with a representative of the Associated Press on Saturday.

Sir Mohd. Iqbal said:—

"As an Asiatic and a Muslim I am deeply interested in happenings in Central Asia and the new political problems which these happenings are likely to create. Turkistan is a vast country at present divided into three parts, Russian. Afghan and Chinese. As far back as 1914 there was a great deal of discontent in Chinese Turkistan. The Chinese Government made an attempt to impose the Chinese language on the Muslims who made a serious protest against this as well as against the appointment of Chinese magistrates in their country.

INFANT GENERAL.

Matters, however, did not come to a head then. As far as I know the present revolution began about 1930. The leader of the revolutionaries was a young Muslim of 17 years named Ma Chong Yang. Mr. W. Petro of the Citroen Hypin Haardt expedition who lectured to the Central Asian Society in 1932 on the "Mohammedan rebelllion in Sinkiang" tells us something of the great military feats of this young Turk.

In 1932 this infant Muslim General was laying siege to the city of Hami. At one stage he sent Mr. Petro to the besieged Chinese General to negotiate terms of peace. Mr. Petro was received by the Chinese Defence Consul and much to his surprise was asked by the Chinese General:

"Is it true that Ma Chong Yng is only 20 years old?" When Mr. Petro told him that Ma was indeed about that age, the old Chinese General turned to his Consul saying: "I am 81 years old. My hair has been white for a long time. My great grand son is older than this suckling. How do you think I can surrender this city to an infant."

After a hard struggle this great infant was badly wounded and hostilities came to an end to be resumed soon after. Whether the same Ma is leading the revolution at its present stage I cannot, say, but his career. which, according to a British writer; may well be made the subject of a modern Odyssey. discloses one important fact, that the home of Changez, Taimur and Babar has not ceased to produce military geniuses of a high order.

ECONOMIC TROUBLE.

Asked if the movement was a religious one, or due to racial animosity he said:

"I do not think that the cause of this revolution is religious fanaticism, though in a movement like this all sorts of human sentiments are liable to be exploited by leaders. The cause I believe are mainly economic. Further there is no doubt that the world to-day is thinking in terms of race, an attitude of mind which I consider the greatest blot on modern civilization. The Turkistan revolution may be a phase of pan-Turanism. If it is not so it may develop into a Turanian movement. In case it does, very serious political problems are likely to arise for Russia and Afghanistan. Russian Turkistan is already seething with discontent owing to religious persecution and owing to the fact that the Russian Government has transformed that country into a huge cotton farm and created a serious food problem for it.

TRIBUTE TO AFGHANISTAN.

So far as Afghanistan is concerned the people of Asia may rely on the farsighted idealism of King Nadirshah. I apprehend that birth of a race problem in Asia will lead to most disastrous results. The main object of Islam was to solve this very race problem and if modern Asia wishes to avoid the fate of Europe there is no remedy but to assimiliate the ideals of Islam and to think not in terms of race but in terms of mankind.

I am not alone in this apprehension. The other day the well-known monthly of Afghanistan, "The Kabul," published an article from the pen of Dr. Afshaar of Persia calling upon Afghanistan, which according to him forms part of what he calls the Greater Persia. to join hands with Persia in order to meet the growing menace of Turanism."

FERTILE COUNTRY

Asked what effects the success of this revolution is likely to have on Russian influence in Asia as a whole Sir Mohd Iqbal said:

"If it suceeds the Muslims of Chinese Turkistan who form 99 per cent of the population will be able to establish a prosperous state free from the agelong Chinese oppression, some aspects of which have already been reported in the press. Chinese Turkistan is a fertile country but owing to Chinese misrule only 5 per cent of the land is at present under cultivation. The formation of another Muslim state between India and Russia will also push the menace of athetistic materialism farther away from the borders of our country. The Government of Lord Willingdon who has the gift of a rare polititical vision has taken a wide attitude in regard to Chinese Turkistan. This attitude further explains and justifies the Government of India's policy in regard to the Frontier of Kashmir State.—A.AP.

LIBERIA PRESENTS PROBLEM

People Refuse To Pay Taxes And Situation Grows Steadily Worse

While he is being invited to confer upon the general troubles of the world, President Roosevelt has inherited a thorny problem of his own. A few weeks before he took over the Government the Hoover Government had informed Mr. Reber, the American member of the Liberian International Com mittee, that things were "growing steadily worse" in the Negro Republic. and the State Department had instructed Mr. Reber to acquaint Lord Cecil. the chairman of the committee, with the facts and urge upon him the immediate need for putting pressure on Liberia, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guar dian".

Behind these formal instructions from Washington is a somewhat remarkable diplomatic story. The Liberian financial situation has become almost hopeless. The natives are refusing to pay their taxes. and any who protest against the notorious misgovernment are deported into the interior without charge or trial. It has always been recognised that the only possible source of financial help for Liberia is the Finance Corporation of America, and at the invitation of Washington it agreed to send out its vice president to see whether anything could be done.

MANDATE?

While he was in Monrovia, the capital. the Negro Legislature passed a series of measures which had all the appearance of wholesale repudiation. Washington protested, whereupon the Liberian Negro President added diplomatic insult to injury by telling his secretary to reply to the American Minister. Moreover the letter was a "communication so discourteous" that the Washington Government instructed the American Minister to refuse to accept it. It is understood that President Roosevelt's Government is anxious to know what kind of pressure Lord Cecil will puropose.

Among informed people here there some who think that if there is no change in the situation the Powers will be compelled in the interests of the 2,000,000 suffering natives. to invite one of their number to assume some kind of mandate over Liberia.

HITLER MADE FREEMAN OF COMMUNE

VIENNA, (By Mail.)

Adolf Hitler has been made a Freeman of the Commune of Spital, near Gmuend, on the borders of Austria and Czechoslovakia.

The Hitler family has been represent there since 1692 and an aunt of the German Chancellor still lives in the district.—Reuter.

GIRL WAVES TO BUTTERFLY AND MEETS HER END

VIENNA, (By Mail.)

A yellow butterfly, lured into the open by the first warm days of spring, caused the death of four-year-old girl here.

Little Karoline Steininger saw the butterflly as it was passing the window of her. home and darted to the window to wave to it.

She leaned to far out and fel to her death in the court below. —Reuter.

TOWN MADE VILLAGE AT PEOPLE'S REQUEST

VIENNA, (By Mail.)

A royal edict issued from Belgrade has declared the small Danube town of Klicevac (Yugoslavia) to be henceforth a village.

This change takes place not as a punishment for misdeeds, but at the request of the inhabitants.

They declared that they could not afford the heavy dues that fell upon them as town dwellers. —Reuter.

GENERAL LIQUIDATION & SHORT COVERING

Beneficial Rain In Texas Induces Realising

UNSETTLED POLITICAL SITUATION IN EUROPE

Depression Believed To Be Temporary

Bombay, May 16.

Continued weakness in New York Stock Exchange and other commodities with beneficial rains in Texas induced considerable long liquidation in the New York Cotton Exchange resulting in a sharp decline of 15 to 20 points on Monday.

The uncertainty of the European political outlook has been causing nervousness amongst the bull operators and consequently considerable liquidation is coming in the market. Though trade remains buyers at decline it is still uncertain and market is likely to go further low on weak holders unloading.

From the very opening itself the New York Cotton Exchange displayed a downward tendency. The market during its last session was completely under the influence of reports of favourable weather and the disturbed European politics. Trading for July contract strrted at 8.60, twenty-four points down from the previous closing. A slight improvement by nearly three points was noticed shortly after the opening and July contract stood at 8.63-21 at the time of Liverpool close. But oppressed by heavy realising, prices experienced a precipitous decline July contract touching 8.44-40 the lowwest level for the day. The weakness prevriling in other commodity markets is another element that further discourages the cotton values and despite the continuous support of trade demand, the market lost a fairly good part of its serength. After touching the lowest level mrrket again began firming up on covering. However, a partial recovery was made before close and July contract was finally quoted at 8.66-18. The sport market also lost about 15 points and closed rt 8.70-15.

Receipts at all U. S. Ports amounted to 16,000 bales and Exports 17,000 bales.

N EW ORLEANS.

A declining market. May and July contracts closed at 8.47-13 and 8.62-14 respectively.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

In sympathy with other market the Liverpool Cotton mrrket also ruled weak July option being traded at the opening at 5.76-14, five points lower than the expected opening. Reports of favourable weather in Texas area and the unsettled political situation influenced oppressive realising. Though a small recovery was effected soon after the opening market agani eased off on increased liquidation. Reports from American Cotton centres were also in no way encouraging. Under the influence of the existing less frvourable factors, speculators suddenly appeared from all sides with increased selling orders and prices suffered a further fall. But before close market steadied up a little and July contract finally stood at 5.71-19. Prices of rerdy cotton also experienced a drop of nearly 22 points and closed at 5.96-22.

EAST INDIAN.

East Indian market appeared very weak July and October closing at 4.88-17 and 4.97-17.

EGYPTIAN.

The ruling weakness in other markets affected the prices in this Section and Sakel and Upper July closed at 7.69-22 and 6.92-17.

ALEXANDRIAN.

Alexandrian market experienced a heavy fall in prices. Sakel May and Upper June finishing at 14.50-26 and 12.59-30.

MARKET OPINION.

Beneficial rains in the drought sections in Teras, continued decline in Silver, Wheat, Sugar and Wall Street caused heavy liquidation. As stated yesterday the European political situation is very uncertain and Herr Von Papen's speech indicates no conciliatory announcement by Herr Hitler to-morrow.

Should Germany persist in her present uncompromising attitude towards disarmament, the prospects of the Economic Conference do not augur well.

It appears President Roosevelt's recent discussions over International problems have so far not resulted in any substantial agreement on any of the important matters except a desultory promise of co-operation and currency manipulation. America's reluctance to join in the European peace pact and thhee Congress position to cancellation of War-Debts are disturbing factors for any reconcilation in Europe.

At the moment the market looks unhealthy due to a large speculative long interest and the less favourable political outlook is causing nervousness. Although we dislike the short sides, we believe fresh purchases should be deferred until the political situation is clearer.—Messrs Tho. Smith and Co.

PRIVATE CABLES—

N Y July highest 8.74—10 (1-18 p.m.) lowest 8.44—40 (10 a.m.)

N Y October highest 8.98 (1-20 p.m.) lowest 8.75 (opening)

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Decline owing to unsettled political outook. Decline on the Stock Fxchange, considerable speculative holdings having been pressed for sale our opinion is that the liquidation is not over.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

Liverpool: Market declined in consequence of beneficial rains in Texas and less peaceful news but depression may only be temporary. We still favour the bull side.

Liverpool: Political news cause Continental liquidation. Profit-taking catching stop losses. Favour buying.

Liverpool: Considerable long liquidation on Texas rains and disturbing European politics but no material decline Dollar prices generally expected as Roosevelt has extensive powers still in reserve.

New York: Declined in consequence of favourable weather reports and long liquidation. Do not think market will go much lower.

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cables:—

Messrs. E. J. Schwabach Co., New York:—

European unsettled political outlook and better weather reports in the South West caused liquidation by longs, catching stop orders trade interest buying freely with confidence, strengthening technical position."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers Liverpool:—

"Disturbing politics, beneficial rains Texas, inducing realizing. Messrs. Roberts Okell and Comline Liverpool cable:—

"Look for lower prices."

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co. Liverpool:—

"Beneficial rains in Texas, market depressed but depression may only be temporary. We still favour the bull side."

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled as under:—

"Crop progress pass week normal, drier weather East and Central enabled for further Farm work Oklahoma planting conditions ideal, Texas needs rain particularly West, temperatures aided germination, crop still two to three weeks late. America cloth sales broad and active above production, output sold until end June many lines. England cloth enquiry maintained but progress slow, yarns more active. Continent slight improvement generally."

Their Liverpool Agent cabled as under:—

9-39 a. m. Cold rains Western belt. Heavy rains in West Texas. More rain expected.

11-07 a. m. General long liquidation on European political situation and rain in Texas.

8-53 a. m. New York: Heavy realising taken by trade.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 15.

July, 1933	.....	8.66—.18
October, 1933	.....	8.39—.17
December 1933	.....	9.05—.18
January, 1934	.....	9.12—.20
March, 1934	.....	9.25—.18
Middling Spot	.....	8.70—.15

NEH ORLEANS.

New York, May 15.

May	.....	8.47—.13
July	.....	8.62—.14
Middling Spot	.....	8.62—.14

New York, May 15.

New York, 10-55 a.m.—

July	.....	8.63
October	.....	8.88

New York noon call.—

July	.....	8.64
October	.....	8.89

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

NEW RORK.

New York, May 15.

Day's receipts at all U. S. Ports 16,000 bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 9,000 bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 8,000 bales.

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, May 15

May 1933		5.73—20
June 1933		5.72—19
July 1933	5.75	5.71—19
August 1933		5.71—19
September 1933		5.70—20
October 1933	5.75	5.70—20
November 1933		5.71—19
December 1933		5.72—19
January 1934	5.77	5.73—19
February 1934		5.74—19
March 1934	5.80	5.76—19
April 1934		5.77—19
May 1934		5.79—19
Middling Spot		5.96—22

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, May 15.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

American Forn. Power Gold Debs. dolls. 43½.

American Forn. Power Pref. 7 p. c. dolls 21 7/8.

Electric Bond Common dolls. 22-3/4.

Electric Bond Prefd. (dolls. 5); dolls. 39 1/4.

Western Union Telg. dolls. 40½.

Union Pacific R. R 85 1/4;

General Motors dolls. 22 3/4.

Drug. Inc. dolls. 47 1/4.

National Dairy dolls. 20.

Anaconda Copper Mining dolls. 12 1/4.

United Steel dolls. 47 1/4.

National City Bank dolls. 27 1/2.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 15

SAKELLARIDIS—	
May 1933	7.65
July 1933	7.69
October 1933	7.78
November 1933	7.84
January 1934	7.92
March 1934	8.00
May 1934	8.05
F G F Spot	8.03

INDIAN COTTON

Liverpool, May 15

BROACH—	
Fully Good (Good Staple)	5.16
Fine (Good Staple)	5.28
Superfine (Good Staple)	5.40
OOMRA—	
Good (No. 1 staple)	5.03
Fine (No. 1 staple)	5.18
Choice (No. 1 staple)	5.33
BENGAL—	
Good	4.34
Fine	4.44
Superfine	4.54
SCINDE—	
Good	4.44
Fine	4.54
Superfine	4.64

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, May 15.

T T London on:—

Berlin	.....	14.64 1/2
Amsterdam	.....	8.42
Brussels	.....	24.34
Madrid	.....	39.50
Milan	.....	65.25
Berne	.....	17.55 1/2
Paris	.....	86.09
Prague	.....	113.37

T T London on New York Closing.—

Cross Rate	.....	3.95 7/8

LONDON METALS.

London, May 15.

Copper Braziers £47 3/4

Yellow Metal £39

Spelter hard Indian brands £15 1/8

Corrugated sheets 24 Gauge £16

Tin English Ingots £184 1/4

LONDON SILVER.

London, May 15.

Silver—Market closed uncertain.

Spot 18 1/4

Forward 18 5/16

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6/3/3

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, May 15.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 0 1/2 p.c. to 0 9/16 p.c.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 0 3/4 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 p.c.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 p.c. to 3 p.c.

London, May 15.

Interet Day to Day Loan 0 3/8 ptr ient.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loan 0 3/8 per cent.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 15.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot:—8-1|8.

OFFSHOOT OF REGO MURDER TRIAL

Messrs Godfrey & Dutt Discharged In Defamation Case

JUBBULPORE, May 16.

Mr. Godfrey and Mr. Dutt who were charged with defamation in connection with the Rego Murder Trial, were discharged by the Magistrate at Jubbulpore.

He found no evidence of malice and Mr. Godfrey, who had made a substantially true report of the case, and Mr. Dutt who acting as a counsel did what he was privileged to do.—A.P.

PRIME MINISTER OF RAMPUR

Sir John Thomson Accepts Post

ALLAHABAD, May 16.

Sir John Thomson, formerly the Chief Commissioner of Delhi, has accepted the offer of the office of Prime Minister of the Rampur State.—A.P.

MAHATMA'S FAST

Mysore Journalists Pray For Successful Termination

(From Our Own Correspondent).

BANGALORE, May 14.

Deep concern at Mahatma Gandhi's fast for 21 days, was expressed at a meeting of the Mysore Journalists' Association, Bangalore, held to-day, under the presidency of Mr. D. V. Gundappa, and a resolution to that effect was recorded with a prayer to God Almighty that the Fast may come to a successful termination.

AUSTRIA SNUBS NAZI ENVOY

German Protest Against Treatment

VIENNA, May 16.

It is officially announced that the German Minister called on the Austrian Chancellor to protest against the reception of the Nazi envoy Herr Frank. The Chancellor replied that Austria's action was not against German Government, but was intended against Frank personally.

Herr Frank has now left for Germany. His departure was accelerated by a further official "snub," the police having forbidden the meeting at Graz at which Frank was invited as a guest of honour.—Reuter's Special.

HINDU YOUTH FINED

Theft Of Rs. 240 From Master's Safe

Ranjia Nana Kshirsagar, a Hindu youth, employed as a servant by one Rattansing Udailal, was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 125 or in default three months' rigorous imprisonment, by the Fourth Presidency Magistrate, on Tuesday, on a charge of theft.

The case against the accused was that on May 1st while his master and other inmate of the house were away, he opened a cupboard and from there, taking the safe key, he opened the safe and stole Rs. 240.

When the complainant found the money gone he reported the matter to the police, who arrested the accused on suspicion. On a search of his room the police recovered Rs. 90 and a wrist watch worth Rs. 24, which the accused admitted having bought from the stolen money.

The accused pleaded guilty to the charge and was sentenced as above.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 16

B C RATE—
T T & D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS—
Selling T T & D D 1/6 1/16
Selling T T 1/6 1/16 May
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 June/Aug
Selling T T 1/6 Sept/Oct
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 May/June
NEW YORK B C RATE
T T 339 nominal
Banks selling T T 337 nominal
Banks buying T T 334 nominal
PARIS
Banks selling D D 646½
Banks buying D D 656½
AMSTERDAM—
Banks selling D D 62 7/8
JAPAN
Banks selling T T 81 1/2 nominal
Banks buying 60 days 77 nominal
HONGKONG—
Banks selling D D 92
SHANGHAI—
Banks selling D D 81 1/2
SINGAPORE
Banks selling D D 155 3/4
JAVA—
Banks selling D D 63 1/8
BERLIN—
Banks selling D D 109
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 3.95 5/8 15th instant
Shanghai/London 1/2 1/2 16th instant
Japan/London 1/2 9/16 16th instant.
London/Paris 86.20 15th instant
London/Belgium 24.34 15th instant
London/Switzerland 17.56 15th instant
London/Italy 65.12 15th instant
London/Berlin 14.64 1/2 15th instant
London/Holland 8.42 15th instant
London/Stockholm 19.43 1/2 15th instant
London/New York 3.96 15th instant
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.
Gold £6-3-6 13th instant £6-3-3 15th instant
Silver London ready 18 5/8 13th instant 18 1/4 15th instant
Silver London forward 18 5/8 13th instant 18 5/16 15th instant
Silver New York ready 33.80 13th instant 32.15 15th instant
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 13th instant 9/16 per cent 15th instant
London discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 13th instant 3/4 per cent 15th instant
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 per cent
3 mos 1 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy

DOLLAR-STERLING CROSS RATE

Bombay, May 16.

Previous London Closing	3.95 7/8
Previous New York Closing	3.95 3/4
To-day's London Opening	3.94 3/4
Sterling Franc Opening	86.09
Broach J/A.	Rs. 204

SIMON INDISPOSED

LONDON, May 15.

Sir John Simon if well enough will represent the British Government at Geneva on Thursday; otherwise Lord Hailsham will replace him.—Reuter.

AGA KHAN TO LEAD MUSLIMS

LONDON, May 15.

A meeting of the Moslem delegation decided to vote as a unit under the leadership of the Aga Khan as hitherto.—Reuter.

NEW YORK SILVER

New York, May 15.

Spot Silber ..... 32-1/8—1-3/8c.
July Dely. ..... 32.65—1.50
Tone:—Weak.

COTTON TENDERS

Bombay, May 15.

	To-day	Total
Broach A/M.	200	23,200
Oomra May	3800	12.100
Bengal May	nil	1,800

ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Bombay, May 16.

Sakel May 14.50—16.
Sakel July 14.68—20.
Sakel Nov. 15.29—29
Ash June 12.59—30.
Ash Oct. 12.51—27
Ash Dec. 12.62—28

COTTON STRADDLES

Approximate Differences

New York-Liverpool:—July 2.78 October 2.53; Jany. 2.36;
Bombay-Liverpool:— Broach A/-May 1933 197—Liverpool May 5.74; Rs. 53 at Exchange 1/6.
Broach J/Aug. 202— Liverpool July 5.72; Rs. 47-1/4 at Exchange 1/6.
Broach A/May 1934 220—Liverpool May 1934 5.80; Rs. 32½ at Exchange 1/6.
Bombay-New York:—Broach J/-Aug. 202—New York July 8.66; Rs. 41-1/4 at 3.95-3/4 Cross Rate

BOMBAY PRODUCE

Gold Steady

Bombay, May 16, 2 p.m.

The tone was quiet bht steady the Seeds and Grains this afternoon. Small fluctuations occurred but the undertone was better. Rates at 2 p.m. were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Linseed May	5	14	0
Linseed September	6	5	3
Wheat May	4	14	9
Wheat September	5	0	9
Teji-mandi Linseed Sept	0	12	6
Teji-mandi Wheat Sept.	0	8	0
Groundnut August	32	10	0
Castorseeds Sept.	30	5	0

Teji-mandi for Groundnut and castorseeds was quoted at Rs. 3-8-0 respectively.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 15.

Wheat Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels:—May|June sellers 23|-.
Wheat Barletta Russo, Parcels:—May sellers 22|9.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels:—June sellers 25|6.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, May 15.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F Calcutta: May|June sellers per cwt. 7|6.
C and F Bombay:—May|June sellers per cwt. 7|6.
C and F Karachi:—May|June sellers per cwt 7|6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 15.

Cottonseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—No offers.
Castorseed Bombay (Hull) c.i.f. ton:—May|June sellers £10|17|6.
Rapeseed Toria Hull|Continent: May|June sellers £10-15-0.

LINSEED.

London, May 15.

Linseed Calcutta (London) ton:—May|June sellers £11-2-6.
Linseed La Plata c.i.f. Hull ton—May|June sellers £9-8-9.
Linseed Bombay (London) ton:—May|June sellers £11-7-6.

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 15

Linseed Oil naked London per cwt.
Linseed Oil naked London per cwt:—May paid & sellers 17|7-1|2.—Sept|Dec. paid 18|4-1|2

Bombay Cotton

SPECULATIVE BUYING

Bombay, May 16, 2 p.m.

Following a sharp decline of 15 to 20 points in New York Cotton futures our Bombay Cotton market for Broach July-August delviery opened at Rs. 202-8-0. Heavy speculative buying caused a rise of rupees two in Broach than the opening level. It is reported that some Commission Houses were sellers but was well taken up.

Broach July-August opened at Rs. 202-8-0 and later advanced on general buying to Rs. 201-4-0.

At 2 p.m. the quotation were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach April-May 1933	198	8	0
Broach July-August	203	8	0
Broach April-May 1934	221	8	0
Oomra May	190	12	0
Oomra July	190	12	0
Bengal May	162	4	0
Bengal July	162	4	0

SILVER AND GOLD

Nervous Tone In Silver

Bombay, May 16.

The Bombay Silver market ruled weak this afternoon on long liquidation and general selling induced by disappointing foreign advices.

The London Silver rates for Ready and Forward closed on Saturday at a decline of 3|8 and 5|16d. per oz. respectively both being quoted at 18-1|4 and 18-5|16d. It is reported that America and China sold. Speculators were buyers at decline. The rate for ready Silver in New York dropped sharply by 1-3|8 cents to 82-1|8 cents. July futures being quoted at 32.65 showing a sharp decline of 1.50 cents. The rate for Shanghai T. T. on London opened at 1-2 1|2 against its previous close 1-2 5|8.

Against previous close of Rs. 56-14-0 the local Silver Jeth settlement opened at Rs. 56-3 and declined for a time to Rs. 56-2-6 but later improved a little.

At 2 p.m. the rates were as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Silver ready	55	15	0
Silver first settlement ..	55	14	0
Silver second settlement	56	5	0
Teji-mand for Jeth	1	12	0

GOLD.

The rate for ready gold in London closed on Monday at £6-3-3 showing a decline of 3d. The Sterling-Dollar rate closed at London and New York at 3.95 7|8 and 3.95 3|4 respectively. The London-Paris Exchange stood at 86.09.

The Bombay gold market was very quiet and steady. Few transactions occurred.

Rates at 2 p.m. were as follows:—

	Rs.	a	p.
Gold ready	30	5	9
Gold Jesth	30	5	3
Teji-mandi for Jeth ...	0	10	0

LATEST LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS

JULY

Liverpool, May 16.

Previous Close	5.71
To-day's expectation	5.71
To-day's opening	5.75
Diff.	plus .04
Broach J/A	Rs. 203/4

NEW YORK COTTON EXPECTATION

Bombay, May 16.

The New York cotton futures market is expected to close to-day at a decline of 4 or 5 points.

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DON'T WANT SEPARATION

Burman Leader's Cable To Hoare, Viceroy And Governor

UNFAIR ATTITUDE

Delegates Not Invited To Participate In Select Committee

RANGOON, May 15.

Mr. U. Chithlaing has cabled to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governor and also leading members of the Joint Select Committee, saying that Sir Samuel Hoare's reply to Mr. Morgan Jones on May 3 indicates that Sir S. Hoare has not been kept fully informed, of the happenings in the Council.

It is utterly incorrect to say that with the exception of one, all the members of the main party favoured termination of debates when Dr. Ba Maw's request, for extension, was turned down by the Governor, who wanted an undertaking for a final decision by a definite date.

He has telegraphed to the Governor protesting against the demand for an undertaking as no undertaking could be effective when Separationists were permitted to keep on talking without a time limit.

UNCONSTITUTIONAL.

The Governor seems to have acted contrary to the constitutional practice in handing to the President a post-dated prorogation order, without due regard to the state of business in the Council.

It is deeply disappointing that Sir S. Hoare has preferred to wait for the report of the Council proceedings before deciding the question of Burma's right to participate in the Select Committee. This attitude is utterly unjustified and unfair to Burma whose delegates would thus be invited at a very late stage of the Select Committee, thus creating a further confusion. The cable urges an arrangement forthwith to invite Burmese delegation with anti-Separation majority.

Thewn Zan, Secretary of a section of Goba, controlled by monks in the Council, has wired to the Secretary of State, the Viceroy and the Governor saying that the country's mandate by which members, belonging to Dr. Ba Maw and Mr. Chithlaing's parties, were returned according to the Jubilee Hall Conference, in July last, was to oppose separation on the basis of the Premier's constitution and continue it until a constitution acceptable to them was secured.

They also emphatically oppose unconditional permanent federation. The Sagaing conference had also adopted a similar resolution and had rejected the White Paper proposals.

In strict obedience to the above resolutions, we emphatically oppose separation on the Premier's constitution as well as permanent union with India.—A.P.

CRISIS AVERTED IN SECURITIES MARKET

Sharp Rebound In Government Paper, But Future Is Uncertain

It is hoped that the clearing of the Government Securities will pass off smoothly on Tuesday and there are no fears of any important defaults. Many Brokers must have found it difficult to recover the full losses sustained by their clients

The market was officialy closed to-day and nominally 3½ per cent paper was quoted at Rs. 80/12.

FUTURE RATHER UNCERTAIN.

It is not yet decided whether the market will resume trading on Wednesday. The decision depends entirely upon the success of to-day's clearing. However, if the general condition improves, the market will remain open for one hour only, owing to the death of a member of the local Stock Exchange.

It is said that one broker is in difficulty, but the amount involved is a small one, about Rs. 15,000.

There is a decided improvement in the general feeling today, but in view of continued weakness of Indian Sterling Securities on the London Stock Exchange and disturbed European political situation, the improvement will not go far. At the moment the feeling is one of optimism and professional bears are likely to cover a portion of their unprotected short interest.

HITLER UPSETS LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Business Falls Off And Confidence Disturbed

LONDON, May 15.

On the Stock Exchange with confidence shaken by the recent Continental political developments, business has fallen off considerably and the tendency was dull throughout the day.

Commodity markets were also adversely affected, tin especially reacting sharply. Wall Street opened easy and thereafter fluctuated uncertainly.—Reuter.

NAZI STORM TROOPS IN AUSTRIA

Suppression Engages Attention Of Ministerial Council

VIENNA, May 15.

The suppression of Nazi Storm Troops is occupying the attention of the Ministerial Council according to Nazi and Heimwehr newspapers.

The Heimwehr newspaper "Abendblatt" reports attacks yesterday on trains carrying Heimwehr to and from Vienna. The paper urges the Government to use all its power against terrorists.—Reuter.

HEAD CLERK JAILED FOR BREACH OF TRUST

PESHAWAR, May 15.

Tajuddin, a head clerk in the office of the District Inspector of Schools, Peshwar, was convicted under section 409 (Criminal breach of trust as a public servant) I.P.C. and was sentenced to day to a year and a half rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 265 fine, in default, 6 months' further imprisonment.—A. P.

SILVER SOARS IN NEW YORK

Stocks Are At Highest Level Ever Reached

NEW YORK, May 16.

Stocks of silver in New York at present are probably at the highest level ever reached, according to a Wall Street journal. It is estimated that the stocks in hand at present are between 75 and 100 million ounces.

The journal attributes the accumulation of the metal to the fact that domestic speculation has lifted the dollar's price of silver well above the world price.

It is believed here that the silver now en route to New York from Shanghai exceeds 15 million ounces and the movement is expected to continue as long as the dollar premium exists.

Shanghai selling here has been the prime factor for the decline since April 24, though the decline is accentuated by not recovering loss orders with which the New York market is understood to be honeycombed.—Reuter.

REMOVAL OF UNEMPLOYMENT

Jadhav Advocates Uplift Of Cottage Industries

SANGAI, May 15.

A Khaddar Exhibition was inaugurated on Monday at Hatkanagale, under the auspices of the Kolhapur State Khaddar Association, at the hands of the Hon. M. Bhaskar Rao Jadhav, M.L.A. Ex-Minister of the Bombay Government.

Mr. Jadhav advocated in his presidential address, the spread of swadeshi goods and uplift of cottage industries as the essential factors for the removal of the present unemployment problem in India.

The exhibition comprised various kinds of handspun and handwoven khaddar and sundry Swadeshi goods.—A.P.

DACOITS RAID BANIA'S HOUSE

Women Robbed Of Ornaments

VILLAGERS KILLED

Five Arrested And Tried: Two Transported And One Given 10 Years

BASTI, May 15.

About 40 dacoits, armed with guns and lathis raided the house of a rich Bania in Basti district. The robbers tied the victim, stripped the ladies in the house of their ornaments and when the villagers rallied to the rescue, the dacoits opened fire, injuring several persons and killing one.

Five of the dacoits were arrested and tried. Two were sentenced to transportation for life, one to ten years' imprisonment and the remaining two were acquitted. —A.P.

WAR NOT POSSIBLE

Germany Afraid Of Franco-Polish Combination

BERLIN, May 15

After the hystorical atmosphere during the week-end newspapers display less interest in the foreign political situation, probably in inticipation of Hitler's Reichstag speech, but "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" in the course of a long article claims that war is out of the question since no nation will have anything to gain, least of all Germany who is sure to be beaten by such a combination as France and Poland.

The article asserts that Britain and America are too hard-hit economically, while "France's lust for power cannot be so great as to blind her to the fact that an unjustly waged pointless war would ultimately bring retribution in its train.—Reuter's Special Service.

GERMANY INVITES CREDITORS TO BERLIN

BERLIN, May 16.

It is expected the Reichsbank will ask for suspension of the transfer of payments at a meeting in Berlin on May 26, to which Germany's standstill creditors are invited. The invitation is regarded by this morning's press as an act of loyalty towards creditors.

'Deutsche Allgemeine" says that the meeting became imperative when America went off gold. It points out that Germany's foreign debt service amounted quarterly to 250 million marks, which was more than double the amount of Germany's foreign trade surplus in the first quarter of 1933.

The paper expects that the sum falling due will be offered to foreign creditors in "blocked marks" or "blocked foreign currencies," so that the money must remain in Germany which is tantamount to a moratorium.—Reuter.

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